ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,989—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th May.
R.I. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	15th.
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
R.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
R.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.I. INDIA	8030	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4302	E. Crewe	2nd July.
R.I. ORIENTAL	8284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5787	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	7362	E. Crewe	30th "
R.I. BRITANNIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.I. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4762	E. Crewe	27th "
R.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Ballon	4,391	
GISELA	L. Brolich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS	G. Wallnschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 2, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duca BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 930 ; nine Months, Rs. 995 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 990.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday's Accon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 13th May.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 12th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

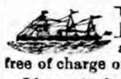
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ANTISEPTIC REFRESHING SWEETENING ANTISEPTIC. — The latest application of Chemical Science to Personal Comfort. — Re. 1-4 per Bottle. EAU DE COLOGNE

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

HYDROCARBINE HYDROCARBINE or HAIR RENOVATOR — A REFINED PETROLEUM HAIR DRESSING — HYDROCARBINE is recognised as a perfect Dressing for weak and thin Hair, encouraging the growth and by a natural and gradual process restoring the Hair to its original strength and beauty. It has the property of absolutely eradicating Scurf, Dandruff, &c., and imparting that beautiful silky appearance to the Hair so much admired.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is called to the very fine Stock of CLARETS held by this Company. These are shipped direct from Bordeaux, from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "very fine flavour and in great demand" ..... per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX, "a very favourite Wine" ..... "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC, "good body, with a very pleasing flavour" ..... "	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "high character and flavour" ..... per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour" ..... "	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) ..... "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and Bouquet" ..... per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet" ..... "	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

— A SPECIALITE —

ST. EULALIE CLARET ..... per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS. LIBRARIES SUPPLIED, ARRANGED, AND CATALOGUED. All the New and Standard Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. New Choice Bindings for Presentation.

BOOKS. ALL OUT OF PRINT BOOKS supplied, no matter what the subject. A Catalogue of valuable New and Second-Hand Books now Ready.

BOOKS. ORIENTAL EXAMINATIONS, L.S., H.S., etc. Complete Catalogue of Works in the Oriental Languages forwarded on application.

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BOOKS. DO NOT HESITATE TO WRITE IF YOU WANT ADVICE ABOUT BOOKS. State your requirements, and we will send you a list of the best Books for your purpose.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. B. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE IS MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."
LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.
Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO.,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 2 75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
(Germany).

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND

JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.
S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, have now arrived ; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early :—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City Kmake), &c.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

LADIES' TRUNKS. TROOPER TRUNKS. CABIN TRUNKS. STEEL TRUNKS. | GLADSTONE BAGS. HAND BAGS. CLOTHES BAGS. HAT CASES. | AIR-TIGHT CASES. DRESS SUIT CASES. TRAVELLING BATHS. RUG STRAPS.

CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FEBRICURA.

A Marvellous remedy for Fever of all kinds, whether during the hot or cold stage.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. POONA : Temple House, Camp, and Budhwar Peth, City.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

—PERFECT FITTING— SHIRTS.

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

LATEST (1897) DESIGNS
FINE SAXONY SUITINGS.
LIGHT WEIGHT ALL WOOL } Rs. 38-4 CASH.
IMMENSE RANGE OF PATTERNS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CLAN MACNEIL," ARRIVED from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.,and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May, 1897.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of BOMBAY, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 7th May, at 6.30 P.M., to consider the PRESENTATION of an ADDRESS to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

All Members of Lodges are invited to attend.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1897, for supply of STONEWARE PIPES, JUNCTIONS, etc., required for the Mazagon Sectional Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. one thousand five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd May, 1897

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR,
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance, from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding Three Lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are increased 50 per cent., and consequently magnified in proportion. Price from Rs. 16.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah, and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

AVAILABLE at BANGALORE Comfortable BOARD and LODGING. Terms Moderate. Apply Mrs. A. WITTS, Alexandra House, Alexandra Road.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHEERY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12 ; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-0 ; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 ; Pekoe Re. 1 ; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14 ; Souchong ans. 12 ; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET :—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, MESICAL DECANTERS, Cut Glass Rs. 20 to 30 and Rs. 40 each with case complete.—STEENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beetson's American Salve. No pain. No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a little over eight months, and during the whole of that time I have received every attention from the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, and his servants. The accommodation is in first-class, and the food excellent for the moderate charges, and I wish Mr. Pestonji the success he deserves.—M. MUTTER.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the best situated and very comfortable HOTEL in Matheran. Detached Bungalows for Families and commodious Bedrooms are still available for the Hot Season. All Home comforts provided. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED, in a Native State, a qualified DEWAN, a NYAYADHISH, a PUBLIC WORKS OVERSEER and a FOUZDAR. Salaries Rs. 200, 150, 70, 50, respectively. Apply with Testimonials to "X. Y.," care of this office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SECRETARY for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India. Salary Rs. 500. Apply with testimonials to E. J. CRAGE, Esq., Solicitor, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C." care of this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Coliwad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay & the Mofussil, postage extra.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

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RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together, with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of May, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1897, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 19th May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS 2' 0" GAUGE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 120 MILES of RAILS and Fastenings and 75 MILES of STEEL SLEEPERS in whole or in part. Rails to be of Steel flat-footed 30lbs. per yard. Steel Sleepers to be I. S. R. pattern weighing 35lbs. each.

All Material will be inspected in England during manufacture and will be submitted to the test usual for high class Railway material.

Tenders for English material only will be considered and in each case name of manufacturer must be given.

Prices per ton 2' 0" G. B. for rails, sleepers and fastenings should be tendered separately. Specifications and drawings should accompany each Tender.

Tenders to be addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Goona Bara Railway, Goona, C. I., by 31st May, 1897.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. B. TAYLOR,
Engineer-in-Chief, Goona Bara Railway.

Goona, Central India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 656 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay at the relation of MAHOMED HUSAIN CHORGAY and others.....Plaintiff

vs.

(1) MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR, (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA, (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY, (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY, (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY, (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN, (10) MAHOMED HOOSAIN CHOUGAY.....Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that pursuant to the Decree dated the 20th March, 1894, and the Judge's Order, dated the 3rd December, 1896, a meeting of the Kokni Jamat of Bombay, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, and the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court in the said order dated the 3rd December, 1896, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay, as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 members out of the said Jamat as Mushirs or directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information in reference to the above can be had by any members or the said Jamat on application to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE & DINSHAW.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED, up-country, a gentleman of repute with a good command over English, well qualified and experienced in Bhokari Business, having acted or capable of acting independently as an agent in a large District. Applicants should send in Testimonials, statements of Salary and all other necessary particulars. Apply F. 33, care of "Rast Goftar," Bombay.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.
"CHAHPORE" TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
FINEST ORANGE PEKOE	"	0	12
ORANGE PEKOE	"	0	10
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	9
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHERS' Phenol in 1, 2 a. d 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon,

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon,

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 390.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER.
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sports men will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
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WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
AND
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts	10	8
Pints	6	0

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager,

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARKHOLDERS £562,580

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,410
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial B. & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		10 p.c.	143
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,50,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	395
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	590
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...	100	Nil	50
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	280
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	490
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,550
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	755
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950 xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	690
Coorla Mills	850	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	575
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,010
David Mill	13,400	60	500	dvdRs.30	925
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 2½	580
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.33	825
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullomjee	1,500	500	500	25	685
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	525
Indian Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd.
James Greeves	1,100	500	500	20	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelia Shangaum Manfg Co.	750	1,500	1,000	10 p.c.	705
Khatau Maekunjee	400	250	250	Nil	950
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	540
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	263
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	845	1,000	1,000	30	800
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,420
Manugon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 8	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs2½	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	715	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	940
Ripon Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	860
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	300	300	dvdRs.15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	300	300	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhamsi Nanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	503
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Rs, or Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,300	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Karrachee Landing	500	300	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotels	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher Co..	2,000	500	500	60	1,160
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100	100	15	150
Telephone Co....	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	284
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,135
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Broach Cawngore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	225+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	340
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	173
Khangamm	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedanism Cotton Grand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	350
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	15	190
New Berar	1,200	400	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	200	500	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Shd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Ind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Arab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	230
Surat	..	600	100	dvd Rs65	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad	4,000	500	500	...	610
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60	...	117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Fine Gold	Rs.	26
30 Leaf	"	25-15 Nom.
Fine bar Gold, old	"	25-13
do. new	"	25-14
Australia bar Gold	"	25-14
Rosky bar Gold	"	25-12
Sovereigns	"	15
Dreams	"	15-15
Silver	"	84-8
Do.	"	84-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water 0-35m., 1-36m. Low water, 6-35m., 7-30s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan McNeil entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Mozaferi left it on Monday.

DECCAN HANDICAP.—It is notified that the distance is 6 furlongs, not 5 furlongs as published in the prospectus.

MR. CANDY, THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH, AND THE FAMINE FUND.—A representative meeting of the citizens of Broach was held the other evening at the Municipal Hall under the presidency of Mr. Candy, the Collector. A sum of about Rs. 1,500 was at once subscribed.

FIRE AT COLABA COTTON GREEN.—A fire broke out in a quantity of loose cotton in the David Sassoon Press at Colaba, on Monday afternoon, but a number of workmen put it out immediately. However, in the short time the fire continued damage to the extent of Rs. 900 was done. The outbreak is attributed to friction while the cotton was being cleaned.

A LOST BODY.—On Monday noon, a Hindu boy named Gainoo Mahadu, about nine years old, residing at Mount Road, Mazagon, and employed at the Framji Petit Mills, went in company of his dumb brother to bathe in a tank on the Mathurpakady Road. He could not swim well, and consequently was drowned in the tank. The clothes of the deceased were found on the side of the tank. The police dragged the tank, but no trace of the dead body could be found until yesterday. A search is still being made for the body.

A PROFESSED FRIEND IN NEED.—On Monday, a Goanese woman, named Mary Antone Fernandez, arrived in Bombay from Goa by the s. s. Saburmatti, in company of her son and daughter. While the son was detained at the shed erected near the wharf of the Prince's Dock for medical examination, a Goanese went to her and informed her that the boy was taken to the plague hospital. The woman became frightened, and leaving a box, containing Rs. 90, in charge of the informant, went in search of the boy. In the meantime the Goanese made off with the cash box.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Hatherell and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Grand March	Our Empress Queen — Arr. F Haines
Overture	Mirella — Gounod
Gavotte	Herzliebchen — Buralo
Selection	La Mascotte — Audran
Valse	Reverie — Waldteufel
Polka	Bagatelle — Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JEWISH SINGING CLUB.—A kirtan or service of song on the Life of the Prophet Jonah was delivered by Mr. B. Samson, on Saturday night, at the request of the Jewish Union Singing Club, at Khaduck, in the hall of Hajee Oosman Abba. More than a thousand people were present. Mr. D. David was called to the chair. The secretary, Mr. A. Solomon, read the annual report of the club. The chief object of the club was to encourage the cultivation of the art of singing to enable friends to meet together in social intercourse and to promote mutual affection among the members. Mr. Samson was specially requested to compose this new kirtan on the life of the Prophet. Mr. Samson began the kirtan, which lasted for three and a-half hours. The anecdotes and stories given by the preacher provided ample spiritual food to the hearers. After his concluding speech the chairman gave a donation of Rs. 10 to the club.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of April last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 900, and the number of new admissions 3,942, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Hindus	278	167	344	779
Mussalman	37	19	66	122
Parsee	3	..	5	8
Other Castes	...	...	..	...
Total	318	176	415	909

The average daily attendance was 131·4.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTHDAY.—The birthday of Shivaji, founder of the Maratha Empire, was celebrated in the spacious hall of Mr. Kadusker's Mahajan Wady, at Dongri, on Monday, with great rejoicings. Many members and guests responded to the invitation sent by the Hon. Secretary of the Maratha Aikya-itchu Sabha, Mr. Powar, although many of them have been living in the suburbs on account of the plague. Mr. Balkrishna Dharmaji Gopale delivered a very impressive kirtan in which he vividly traced the history of the family of Shivaji, taking care to show that his future greatness was due to the personal influence exercised upon him by his worthy mother Jijabai. For an hour and a-half the preacher kept the audience spell-bound by his fervid eloquence in graphically describing some of the anecdotes of Shivaji's childhood. Amongst those present may be mentioned :—Rao Saheb K. B. Thing, J. P., Dr. Bhargalkar, Messrs. K. R. Korgaoker, Vandeker, Shinde, Chavan, Gaikwad, Fadtare, Savant, Metal, Kandaker, Narinjrekar, Lalaye, Patil, Khedeker, Powar, and many others. The gathering broke up late in the evening after the usual distribution of pan-sopari, attar, etc.

GOA NEWS.—Senhor Abel Pinto, Judge of the High Court, writes a Goa correspondent, has been promoted to be Chief Justice, and in that capacity he will form part as member of the Government Council. The mango season this year is extremely scanty, and the exportation of the fruit to the Bombay market will be limited. The railway receipts are reaching the minimum point. The amalgamation with the S. M. Railway would be a welcome alternative to save the country from further loss. The millstone of ten lakhs of the interest tied round the neck of the people is enough to lead the country to bankruptcy. It is satisfactory to note that the Lazaretto at Reis Magos has improved under the charge of Dr. Ribeiro. Many of the abominations surrounding it have been removed to the great comfort of the quarantined. The Ranes have shown themselves less turbulent; but that they are masters of the situation is a fact that cannot be gainsaid. Nearly two months ago three sons of Pango were carried away by the Ranes. There have been conflicting rumours regarding their safety. They were reported to have been killed, while at other times it is said they are alive. Thus peaceful citizens are publicly carried away from their home and kept in the jungle for months together where their captors demand thousands for their ransom, otherwise threatening to kill them—and all this in the face of the Government troops which were reported to have gained brilliant victories and annihilated the turbulent element of the Ranes.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The fiftieth annual report of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company for the year ending 31st December 1896, is the most favourable ever presented by the directors to the members. During the year 1894, proposals were received for the assurance of £1,009,775. The policies issued were 1,154 in number, assuring £792,648, and carrying premiums of £31,817. Re-assurances were effected with other companies for £116,490, at premiums of £3,365. Immediate annuities 25 in number, were granted for £2,443 per annum, the consideration money received being £21,491. The new assurances completed were in excess of those of 1895 by no less than £112,132. The total premium income for the year was £275,194, after deduction of reassurance payments. The revenue from interest was £97,459, being at the rate of £3 18-10 per cent. (after deducting income-tax), calculated upon the average funds of the year invested and uninvested. The mortality among the lives assured was again much below the estimate. The deaths during the year numbered 372, and claims thus arose under 418 policies, assuring £140,745, inclusive of reversionery bonus; four annuitants in receipt of £235-4-4 per annum also died during the year. At the close of the year the total funds amounted to £2,549,942, showing an increase of £154,829, as a result of the operations of the year. The policies in force numbered 25,452, assuring £8,881,248, including bonus additions (after deduction of re-assurances); and there were 146 annuities securing £12,175 per annum. The triennial valuation of the company's liabilities as at 31st December last was made on the basis of 3½ per cent. with a table for the greater portion of the English business, and 3½ per cent. for Canadian policies. The valuation shows a surplus of £102,942, apart from the reserve fund of £47,945, and the directors have resolved that a sum of £98,430 be divided among the participating policy-holders, and the balance be carried to reserve, making that fund £52,439. The divisible surplus of £98,430 will be sufficient to provide a uniform reversionery bonus at the rate of £1-7-0d. per cent. per annum in the temperance section, and £1-5-0d. per cent. per annum in the general section and four-fifths of these reversionery bonuses respectively in the case of Canadian participating policies. The next valuation will be made at the end of 1899, the succeeding one at the end of 1901, after which last named date the valuation will take place at the end of every five years. The valuation of "positive" policies as at 31st December last, showed a surplus which allowed the directors to allot a uniform reversionery bonus at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum on all participating policies in this section. Messrs. Latham and Company, of Esplanade Road, are the chief agents of the above company for the Bombay Presidency.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE case instituted against Surgeon-Major Braganza under the New Epidemic Diseases Act, was disposed of by the Karachi City Magistrate in favour of the accused, who was acquitted of the charge preferred against him.

A KARACHI contemporary says :—The returns of the Civil Plague Hospital for the four days ending 6 a. m. of the 28th give 10 admissions and 9 deaths; 7 were discharged cured, leaving 76 still remaining under treatment, of whom 27 are convalescent. The total admissions up to date amount to 420.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 24th April was 350, against 359 and 465 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 92. There were 84 deaths from cholera, against 81 and 83 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 138 and 23, respectively, against 129 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 39·1 per mille per annum, against 34·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE approximate earnings of were the E. I. Railway for the week ending 24th April, was Rs. 11,89,642; corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,10,044; increase Rs. 79,598. From 1st Jan., 1897, to 24th April, 1897, Rs. 1,98,15,700, from 1st Jan., 1896 to 24th April, 1896, Rs. 1,85,23,432; increase, Rs. 12,92,268.

A CALCUTTA correspondent writes :—It has been blowing hot and cold the week through and the temperature has been exceedingly variable, resulting in coughs and colds generally. We are now fairly in the midst of that part of the year when punkahs, ice, closed doors, and light clothing are indispensable.

THE poison scare has spread to Delhi. A Hindu ice-seller was mobbed the other day and handed over to the police on a charge of putting poison into the water jars placed on the road side for thirsty passers-by. The man was challenged and the case was heard by M. Alum-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, but nothing was found against him. A thorough search of his house has been ordered.

THE Acting Commissioner in Sind is pleased to appoint the Shikarpur Station on the North-Western Railway as a station at which all persons travelling by railway shall be medically inspected in addition to the stations named in Rule I of the Rules for Inspection at Railway stations published in Government Notification No. 1093-563 P., dated 27th Feb. 1897, and to direct that the Rules in force for inspection at Dadu shall, *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to inspection at Shikarpur. Surgeon-Captain Clark, A. M. S., is the officer at present appointed to conduct inspections at Shikarpur Station.

A TELEGRAM from Secretary, Bar Library, dated Beauleah, April 30, says the members of the Rajshahye Bar appeared before Mr. Staley, the District and Sessions Judge, to-day, and submitted that they were willing and ready to waive the privilege of exemption granted in their favour to serve as jurors, to which Mr. Staley replied that, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by the members of the Bar, he had chosen one of them as an assessor in a very important case. He had always found their services satisfactory. At the special request of the Bar, he consented to note in his reference on the subject the valuable services rendered by the Bar as assessors and their present prayer that they may be summoned as jurors. He, therefore, agreed that the Bar should not be exempted, but since there was no option left to him to summon those who had had been exempted, he would ask the Government to withdraw the system of trial by jury. The judge seems to have overlooked the fact that legal practitioners have been exempted from sitting as assessors as well, and that who are available jurors has not yet been ascertained.

THIS announcement appears in the *World* : "I hear that the Queen has expressed her wish to confer a mark of favour upon Mr. Gladstone in June next, and, as he declines any distinction or decoration for himself, it is probable that a peerage will be conferred upon his grandson, the son of the late Mr. William Henry Gladstone, who is heir to the Hawarden estate, of which Mrs. Gladstone is tenant for life."

A PAINFUL scandal has come to light at Nice. For some time past frequent thefts of handbags and small luggage have been committed at the railway station on the arrival and departure of express trains. Amongst other passengers Count de Chaprovicki was mysteriously robbed of a black bag containing jewels and money to the value of 30,000fr. One of the porters had seen a well-dressed gentleman pick up the bag, and after some search they arrested the thief at the Terminus Hotel. The latter, who acknowledged that he had stolen other articles at Monaco, is the Viscomte de la Gueronniere, son of the well-known statesman and writer.

SERIOUS disturbances have occurred at Tabriz on account of an Armenian servant of the Russian Consulate being accused of insulting Persian women. Four Armenian shops were sacked and four men injured, one severely. The Russian Consul at first declined to give up the accused man, but has since handed him over to the Veliahd. It is believed that an intimation was given that, in case of serious disorder, necessity to call in a Russian regiment might arise, but the Mullahs promise to prevent an outbreak, and even admit that the charge is exaggerated. Persian troops patrolled the town. A telegram states that 250 Armenians, mostly women, have taken refuge at the Russian Consulate and some 30 at the French Consulate, but the Christian quarters are now tranquil, and the Europeans will probably return to the bazaars.

AN influential meeting was held in Paris on April 25 to form an association for the promotion of friendly relations and the removal of misunderstandings between the people of England and France. A resolution in favour of such a movement was agreed to unanimously, and a committee was appointed to co-operate with an English body which is beginning to work on parallel lines.

LADY CROMER has sustained a severe accident on board the Semiramis on her voyage home from Alexandria. She slipped on the companion staircase and injured both her wrists and hands, besides receiving a deep cut over the eyebrow. By a curious coincidence, Lady Cromer was the victim of an almost identical accident some few years ago also on board ship. There is, we understand, no cause for anxiety, but her ladyship is detained at Brindisi for a few days.

MATTERS are going from bad to worse at the Jardin des Plantes, the officials at which place are bewailing the fact that the animals entrusted to their keeping are declining and perishing through lack of funds for their adequate board and lodging. The mortality among these poor creatures has told its own tale eloquently enough, and a large proportion of the survivors seem doomed to follow at no long interval, unless help be promptly forthcoming. Some weeks ago the otter breathed its last; then it was the turn of the hippopotamus; and now the tiger and the jaguar have simultaneously bidden adieu to a world which had ceased to have any attractions for them. Visitors to the Zoological Gardens, are, in fact, saluted mournfully by specimens of the brute creation which are on the point of expiring; and, through lack of means, nothing can be done to save them. Over and over again have the authorities been asked to increase the poor allowance granted to the Paris Zoo, and as often has the reply been forthcoming that a little patience must be exercised. It appears, however to be a pity that the suggestion that a small charge, should be made for admission to the Jardin des Plantes should not have been adopted, pending a study of ways and means.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE second general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. F. A. Reddie, chairman of the board, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

We have the pleasure to announce that work has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and considerable progress has been made. Up to the end of March, it is believed that work on practically the first 70 miles, with the exception of some 7 miles running through very difficult country, will be in full swing, and by the end of May it is excepted all the earth-work and a good deal of the bridging will be wells advanced as for as mile 35. It is exeepted, if all goes smoothly, that there will be a chance of the first 25 miles being opened for traffic by the end of the year. A re-alignment has been made, which we trust will be sanctioned, as it will be in full economical than the present line, and it is thought that possibly a still further beneficial shortening of the line will be found possible between Nundurbar and Amalner, but this must be left for future consideration and investigation, as all present efforts are concentrated on the first 100 miles up to Nundurbar. More recent surveys show that the line is superior in every particular to published reports and sanctioned estimates, and the shareholders are to be congratulated accordingly. The next call will be Rs. 100 per share and payable in June. From the estimated future expenditure, it was seen there was no need for a call of Rs. 50 to be made in March, and that the bulk of the money would not be required until the end of June, and as there is a considereble saving of interest to the company by making a call of Rs. 100 per share 3 months later, your directors decided this should be done. Through the courtesy of the consulting engineer for Railways and the examiner of Railway Accounts, we are furnished monthly with a copy of accounts that shows not only the expenditure by the constructing agency, but also the future estimates for outlay, which will enable us to regulate the calls and make income meet economically the expenditure. We are indebted very greatly to Major Olivier, the agent of the constructing line, and to Mr. Hogan, the Superintending Engineer, for the amount of trouble they have taken in surveying the line and for their careful consideration as to economical construction. The sum of Rs. 9,35,000 has been paid into the Government treasury, Public Works Department, for transfer to the B. & C. I. Railway, and a further sum of Rs. 12,00,000 will be transferred during April, May, and June, according to Government requirements. Mr. H. A. H. Payne joined the board temporarily in place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, who has been absent from Bombay, but Mr. Payne having resigned, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani has again joined the board. Mr. F. A. Reddie acts as ex-officio director in the place of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who is temporarily absent from Bombay. Under the Articles of Association one of the original directors, Mr. Narondas Purshotumdas, retires, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration."

The chairmain said : In moving the adoption of report of the directors for the past year, I think the occasion worthy of a few remarks. It is less than a year ago since the Tapti Valley Railway was floated, and the assured success of the scheme was shewn by the large demand for shares and the premiums then obtained; and at a time when it was not generally known that the G. I. P. Railway would make the through connection from Amalner. The deplorable visitation of the plague, and the consequent crippling of trade generally, caused all stocks and shares to decline; but we with a decreased death-rate in the city there are unmistakable signs of renewed activity in commerce and a corresponding firmness in stocks; and the shares of the Tapti Valley Railway stand to-day at 20 per cent. premium on the amount paid up. Since submitting the report for the consideration of shareholders, the agents have been advised of the shipment of rails for the first 25 miles, and the Methley Hall, carrying the material, is due here on the 11th instant. The acting agent of the constructing line, Mr. O'Callaghan, has kindly forwarded the detailed report made by Mr. Hogan, the superintending engineer, on the new alignment between Surat and Dhondaicha, and it is laid on the table for the information of the shareholders interested. It confirms what already appears in the report that the new alignment will be beneficial, and will shorten the line by three miles, and so cheapen the cost. I regret that Mr. Forrest is not here to address you.

The reports and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, who retired from the board, was re-elected a director. Mr. A. F. Ferguson was appointed auditor for the current year at a rememeration of Rs. 200. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Sassoon J. David presided at the second ordinary general meeting of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, held at the registered office of the company, 51, Apollo Street, yesterday, at 4 p.m., when the following report of the directors was presented :—

"The directors have pleasure in laying before the shareholders the revenue account and balance-sheet of the company as at 31st December last, duly audited. The company commenced business on the 24th June, 1896, and from that date until the end of the year, collected premia to the amount of Rs. 56,653-8-11 and paid away to other offices in reduction of this company's liabilities the sum of Rs. 12,530-6-1, leaving a net premium income of Rs. 44,123-2-10, as a result of the six months' working. The losses during the period amounted to Rs. 5,042-9-11. The balance at credit of the revenue account after providing for losses commissions, and expenses (except the preliminary expenses incurred in or about the formation of the company) amounts to Rs. 24,505-0-1. The directors propose out of this balance of Rs. 24,505-0-1 to write the sum of Rs. 2,137-11-7 off the preliminary expenses, thus leaving a net surplus of Rs. 24,373-10-5 which, it is recommended, be carried forward to next year's account. The directors who retire by rotation, Messrs. Sassoon J. David, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Chubildas Lullobhoy offer themselves for re-election.

The above report having been adopted, resolutions in conformity thereof were carried. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

CLAIM ON A NOTE OF HAND.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge).

ABDOOL RAHAMAN SHAIKH LALMAHOMED VS. SULEMAN MOOLJI.

THIS was a claim made to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 325, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar represented the defence.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—Plaintiff in this suit is a self-convicted gambler. He says he has given up gambling and became a tobacconist, but no license has been put in, although several slips of paper were formally shown to me, they were not put in. I am still in the dark as to what is his present occupation, though he swears he got a tobacco license a month ago. He is twenty-eight years old, and he was prosecuted seven years ago and fined Rs 50 for keeping a common gambling-house. What struck me as a theatrical performance was that he showed a bundle of bank notes worth Rs. 500 or thereabouts when questioned as to his pecuniary circumstances. It is not every body's experience even if he is a very wealthy man to go about with such a large sum of money in his pocket, unless there is some object for which the moneys are intended. There is no allegation that plaintiff was going to buy a large amount of tobacco or anything else. Was it that plaintiff had a present ment that his character and course of life would be impugned and therefore he would keep by him a certain amount of money to show he was a man of substance? It was no doubt a *coup de theatri*, but does not influence my judgment any way. I am not satisfied upon the whole evidence that Exhibit A was passed to plaintiff, but am inclined to hold that the defendant passed the same to one Fazul Ibrahim, who seems to be an utterly untrust worthy man. The way in which he fought shy of the endorsement in the summons as per No. 2 is very remarkable. He was made to write on No. 1 and I agree with Mr. Davur for defendant that the matra on this for him is most significant. I am positive that Fazulbhai Ibrahim wrote the endorsement No. 2 on the summons, and that he is telling an untruth when he denies writing on the back of the summons. In a case of this sort where execution is admitted, defendant is always at a disadvantage and plaintiff finds it very easy to say that the note itself imports a consideration, and that the defendant has failed to prove illegality or want of consideration. Of course the onus of proving the illegality was on the defendant, and I think he has fairly discharged it. I find from the evidence that defendant executed note A for Rs. 325 to cover losses incurred by defendant at betting. The consideration was perfectly illegal. Plaintiff admitted execution of note A, and it has gone in, and I had no opportunity to examine it. It was at a later stage, when the date of the execution was before the court, that I got the interpreter to read out the note in open court. It bears one anna stamp though it is payable after a certain time. It is deficiently stamped and being a promissory note which is so defective; it should not have gone in. However, be that as it may, the note is there in evidence, and I have to deal with the merits. I find the note A was passed to cover a loss incurred while gambling. Defendant was unfortunately arrested before judgment without sufficient grounds. Suit dismissed with costs. Rs. 30 professional costs to defendant's counsel.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th April :—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 75, dated 21st April 1897, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia is appointed to act as a member of the Land and Railways and Finance and Establishment Committees.

ANOTHER BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

Read letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, dated 4th February 1897, enquiring if the Trustees can grant them a ten years' lease of 10,000 square yards of land on the North Reclamation, Mody Bay, where coal is now stacked, for the erection of a bulk oil installation; and allow a pipe to be laid connecting the site with the pier at Messrs. Graham's site, and, if so, on what terms; stating that another site which they would also like to have considered is the land at the Sassoon Dock; and asking whether the Trustees can accommodate in the Sassoon Dock a tank of steamer of 20 feet draft which would discharge her oil direct into tanks to be erected on the adjoining land; and requesting the Trustees to suggest any other suitable site where direct communication between the steamers and tanks by pipes may be available. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th March 1897, reporting that the North Reclamation would be a suitable position for a bulk oil installation: that there would be no objection to the jetty being used for that purpose, which does not equally apply to Messrs. Graham's site, but he does not think that a ten years' lease of land, on which will probably be spent a large sum in buildings and plant, can be considered without

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

ON THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Asherberg, books, clock by Marokx, wind-proof lamps by Hicks, table ornaments, light-ribbed dog cart, etc., the property of F. HEYER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHANDIA STREET OR SOORTI MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Halimabai, widow of Moloo bin Haji Hussen and Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee, the executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Moloo bin Haji Hussen, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim bin Haloo Miya Panvelkar, one of the mortgagors and the heirs and legal representatives of the late Abdul Cader bin Mahomed Jaffer Oorf Jabroo Meeya Bhewanker, deceased, the other mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and stable thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Khandia Street, alias Soorti Moholla, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539, new No. 7775, old survey No. 1562, new survey No. 4098 and 2-4010, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward E No. 627 and No. 29 and new street No. 12, containing by admeasurement 125 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Khandia Street alias Soorti Moholla, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the range of Moulvees Abdool Cader bin Mahomed Baagu, and on the south by the stable of the said Abdul Cader bin Mahomed Jaffer Oorf Jabroo Meeya Bewanker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerval, the solicitors for the vendors, at their office No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong-built glass-fronted brougham, grey Arab horse and harness, wind-proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, tennis and cricket games, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of RUSTOM K. H. CAMA, Esq., solicitor, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF 32 CASES JAPANESE UMBRELLAS.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Kika Khooshal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harishunker Kooraishunker Pathuck, Nagindas Purshotum Sangavi and Rustomjee Aspundiarjee Sethna of Ahmedabad, trading under the name of Pathuck Sangavi and Co.

25 cases Japanese umbrellas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Yusuf A. Dhanani and on account and risk of Mr. M. B. Talati, sitting at the office of Messrs. P. F. Talati and Co., of Bazaar Gate Street,

100 bales each 400 lbs. flower tie, No. 20's Peeroo Mahomed Mill Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst. at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the old Byculla Police Office, a lot of unclaimed property.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, next to D. Macropolo, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one first-rate rosewood pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, brass bedstead, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. K. E. HIRSCH.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at there Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 strong pony cart with pony and harness.

1 second-hand victoria in good order.

1 chesnut Arab, 14 hands, 9 years, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and a set of harness, one English cow, one bicycle by Rothwell, ball bearing, in good order, complete, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of Capt. JOHN HAND.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, near the G. I. P. Ry. Workshop, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Richard Soehne, very rich Persian carpets, mahogany miniature billiard Zimpatti, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich art table ornaments, a handsome strong-built high-wheeled dog-cart with rubber-tyred wheels, a handsome strong C. B. pony, 3½ years old, sets of single harness, by Dumont, bicycles, wines, books, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at old Kazi Street, Chuckla, next to Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Bro., stock-in trade of Peeroo Dewsa, Esq., closing his business, consisting of teak and blackwood polished dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double door almyras, cloth and gown presses, dressing, washhand and writing tables, bentwood chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.,

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the Estate of the late Mr. J. A. Brooks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Altamont, Chumbullla Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Winabridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one English fire-resisting safe by Millner on stand, oleographs and oil painting pictures, one handsome strong-built single seated office brougham in very good order, one handsome strong built victoria in good order, one powerful bay waler mare, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The bungalow is also to be let.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NULL BAZAR, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ERSKINE ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of Mr. Justiano Luciano Leopold Correa, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Omer Hajee Soomar, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the north side of a public road called Erskine Road in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, chawls or ranges of buildings consisting of 20 shops erected and standing thereon containing by admeasurement 654 5-9 square yards a little more or less and bounded on the north by the house of Fuzloodin Premji, on the east by public street called Baba Dhabeo Street, on the south by the said Erskine Road, and on the west by a passage for the habitcore and the range of Mr. Ebrahim Mucha and others, and is assessee in the Collector's books under old No. 228, 2491, 2356, 399 4,942 and 4913, Collector's new No. 7,549, old survey and No. 1137, 1377, 2/80, and new survey INo. 4635 and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

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At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in London yesterday in the price of Consols. Parities quoted were 3-16 per cent. higher at £63 11-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 23-32d. Bar Silver declined ¼d. in London to 28 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York ½ cent., the price being 63 cents per oz., with Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower at 4·87¼ dollars Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1/8 per cent., and on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight at 1½ per cent. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The price of Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed yesterday was 39½s. per 16 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer; of Linseed, 34s. per 466 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

Quotations in Liverpool for all descriptions of ready Cotton were unaltered, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, extreme prices being given at 4 5-32. for May delivery, and 3 15-16d. for September-October. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and Imports 9,000 bales, the market closing quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7¾ cents, but Futures for August were 10 points lower, at 7·40 cents; and for December 9 points, at 6·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making the arrivals of this season's crop to date compare as follows with those during the same period in the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	7,000	7,000	9,000
Two days' do	19,000	12,000	16,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,441,000	4,985,000	7,703,000

Owing to the above drop in American Futures, our local market for the staple is easier to-day, and shippers are disinclined to purchase at present, only a small business having consequently been done in ready Cotton Mills which were reported to have been free buyers this month, are keeping out of the market, and only buy a few hundred bales daily. Prices to-day are Re. 1 per candy lower all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,250 bales.
Wheat	1,723 cwts.
Linseed	8,629 "
Rapeseed	29,417 "
Gingellyseed	883 "
Poppyseed	10,690 "
Castorseed	10,941 "
Rice	44,485 "

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh is reported to day.

EXCHANGE.—Quiet in tone, the market opened at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates soon gave way 1-32d. all round, and a few Merchants' Bill were placed at 1s. 3d. Later on the market steadied a little, and 1s. 2 29-32d. was done for Bank Wire. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 29-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3d. "
Frances do.	1s. 1 57½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was dull in tone, and rates which at opening were given at 103 5-8 for Cash and 103 7-8 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, remained firm at this level to the close, with 98 quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—The upward tendency in prices continued to-day, when Manockjee Petit advanced Rs. 30; China, Rs. 15; Alliance and Currimbhoy, Rs. 10 each; Swadeshi, Rs. 5; Leopold, Rs. 3, Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 150 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 50 in the second. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,410 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain F W Vibert, will sail to-day for China and Japan with a general cargo.

THE ss Bedouin, 2,245 tons, Captain D. H. Godwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (23rd April), with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Algoa, 4,897 tons, Captain W H Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff (8th April) with a cargo of 9,042 tons of coal and 63 crew of the s s Samoa. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macneil, 1,591 tons, Captain W H Price, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (22nd March) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (1st May) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Greaves, Dr Lawson, Mr M G Noormahomed and 290 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab (5th April) via Colombo and Malabar coast-ports, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced fresh south-westerly wind, with heavy swell round the Malabar Coast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta	3-5	B P S N Co
G St. Oswald	1756	Pugh	Hamburg		K Nixon & Co
E Naseri	911	Miller	Jeddah	6-5	B P S N Co
F B Grovesend	516	Skinner	Mauritius	4-5	H S Sedick
H Rosoal	1751	Glanfield	T & C Venice	4-5	Bombay Co
K Ehrenfels	1723	Ziegenmeyer	Karachi		Glade & Co
N Deepdale	1650	Peck	Dunkirk		W A G Co
P Tokio	2468	Jones	Hull		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	524	Fuckir	Bhownuger	4-5	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	592	Ahmed	Bhownuger	6-5	Do.
Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	4-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1 Arabia	2231	Read	Marseilles	12-5	W A G Co
4 Bisagno	1499	Mansine	Hongkong	8-5	C Barboro
5 Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China	4-5	P & O Co
8 Loodiana	2124	Warrington			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	3-5	M M & Co

Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Akyab, April 5.
	Clan Macneil s	Price	Glasgow, March 22.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, May 1.
	Algoa s	Fraser	Cardiff, April 8.
	H. I. M. S. Investigator	Oldham	Rangoon, April 11.
	Bedouin s	Godwin	Calcutta, April 23.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c.

The steamer Peshawar, Captain Vibert, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for China and Japan.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rhrenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi.
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Chupra, for Rangoon, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 1.

Baddeley, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Westmorland, Lt-Col, 6th Bengal L I, on leave, to England.
Downes, Major, 11th Bengal I, on leave, to England.
Parker, Lt, Bengal, 1st Hants Regt, on leave, to England.
Hale, Surg-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to Europe.
Wilson, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Europe.
Turner, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Short, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.
Middleton, Lt, Bengal, 2nd York and Lanc, on leave, to England.
Style, Capt, Punjab, R W Kent, on leave, to England.
Hamilton, Capt, Punjab, 4th Gurkhas, on leave, to Europe.
Crawford, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Brock, Col, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, on leave, to England.
Lore, Capt, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, on leave, to England.
Angelo, Capt, Punjab, 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Alun, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Scott, Lt, Punjab, 38th Dogras, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

1. The following having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 2 Sub-divison No. 1 Company :—No. 534 Gunner H. H. Dove.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant.—Gunner G. A. Ramsey.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSSON—April 25, at Simla, the wife of G. H. C. Anderssn (G. F. Kellner & Co.), of a daughter.

BRERETON—April 25, at Waltair, the wife of A. Brereton, of a daughter.

FOLLIT—April 18, at Munzulghur, Tirhoot, the wife of G. R. Follit, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—WHEELER—April 23, at Cuttack, in the Church of St. Epiphany, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, M.A., Chaplain of Cuttack, H. J. Bell, of Chandbally, to Elizabeth Annie, second daughter of the late John Wheeler, Esq., of Saversake, Wilts.

BOMPAS—BARTON—April 28, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. A. G. Luckman, C. H. Bompas, I.C.S., son of H. M. Bompas, Q.C., County Court Judge Leeds, to Geraldine, daughter of James Barton, M. Inst. C. E., Farndreg, Dundalk, Ireland.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE—April 22, at Pachmarhi, C. P., Reginald Donald Alexander, the infant son of John Ogilvie and Marion Johnstone, aged nearly 8 months.

LAWRENCE—April 19, at the residence of his father, Belgaum, of chronic dysentery, Assistant Surgeon James William Lawrence, D.G.M.C., of Bengal, I.S.M.D. (eldest son of Surg. J. Lawrence, of Belgaum), aged 21 years and 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

AT the recent meeting of the Millowners' Association, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia made certain suggestions for the improvement of the class of mill-hands which deserve attention. Inquiries show that in the sixty-six mills which are working in Bombay some 78,000 hands are employed. Of these about 16,000 work in the weaving departments. Of the remaining 62,000, some 10,000 are employed as mechanics, fitters, and coolies, who have not left Bombay, leaving some 50,000 more or less, expert hands in the spinning departments of the various mills. Some sixty per cent. of these hands are now in Bombay, according to an estimate that may be taken as approximately correct. If that be so it is evident that some 40 per cent. are still to return, and they are returning daily. But a considerable number of them demand and obtain daily wages, which enables them to put themselves up to auction to the highest bidder. This system of daily wages is incompatible with discipline, and it is likely to disorganise the industry. The sooner it is done away with the better for the Bombay mill industry and for the mill-hands. As a class, undoubtedly, the mill-hands have undergone a good deal of suffering, and Mr. Wadia has addressed himself to the question of their dwellings. The huts in which many of them live have been burnt to put a stop to plague infection, and large numbers have no proper dwellings. They may still sleep out in the streets for some weeks in the open, but the monsoon is near, and it will be necessary to face this question within a short time. Mr. Wadia has started a scheme of chawls, which can be readily put up; rooms built of wood framing, with sides and roof of corrugated iron on the interchangeable system. The cost is approximately Rs. 250 for each room. Some of these have been put up experimentally in the compound of the Manockji Petit Mill, and it is intended to erect five hundred of these structures in the present month. Overcrowding will be prohibited, the number of persons including children in each room being restricted to five. Sanitary arrangements are provided for every ten rooms, and water has to be carried from digging wells in the compound.

Another point of considerable importance is the substitution of a permanent for a floating community of mill-hands. Mr. Wadia doubts the wisdom of depending upon one district, Bancot and Ratnagiri, on a small coast line, for the supply of labour. Mr. J. N. Tata has more than once brought this to the notice of the Association, and it is satisfactory that another millowner of great experience holds the same view. In these days of famine and scarcity, if every millowner makes an attempt to import some twenty families from Gujerat, Mr. Wadia calculates that in course of time there will soon be skilled labour, different from that of the birds-of-passage now employed. The present mill-hands come mostly from Ratnagiri, and after having served for two or three years, to get a little money, they return to their native land and again come back after a year or two. Mr. Tata has found it possible to obtain more skilled workers in the Central Provinces than can be found in Bombay, by securing permanent hands that do not lose their cunning by retiring periodically to field work. English experience favours specialisation. Bolton counts cannot be produced in Oldham, and *vice versa*; the former produces only the finer counts from Egyptian cotton, the latter warp weft of coarser numbers from American. Messrs. Tata and Wadia are questionably right in maintaining that the training of the mill-hands must be improved by specialisation if Bombay is to be successful in the competition in China with Japan. With a view to allay the alarm created by the presence of plague and to guard against the possibility of a recurrence, Mr. Wadia recommends that full advantage should be taken of Professor Haffkine's protective inoculation. The experience of 11,000 persons that have been inoculated—himself and many other millowners among the number—should encourage them to get their workmen inoculated and pay them their wages for the two or three days while off duty for the purpose. The proposal is eminently practical, and calculated to give confidence as well as security to a large body of easily scared people.

THE month of April witnessed a very gratifying and continuous decrease in the plague mortality of the Bombay Presidency, and if the present ratio of diminution continues the epidemic will be well nigh at an end by the time the monsoon falls. In the week ending April 9 there were 1,866 deaths, while in the three succeeding weeks the totals were 1,567, 1,355 and 1,107. There is thus a difference of 759 deaths to the good between the figures of the last week of April and those of the first. The diminution is the more satisfactory since in the case of the three cities of Bombay, Karachi, and Poona the variation between the average mortality from all causes and that now registered is far more than covered by the reported plague deaths. In the three cities the combined excess mortality for the week ending on April 30 was 134, while the deaths reported from the epidemic were 317. It can, therefore, no longer be argued that the figures of plague mortality are misleading on account of the total failing to equal the excess over the normal death-rate. It is also to be borne in mind that in the mofussil the registration of mortality from plague is much more accurate than was the case in the early days of the epidemic. An extremely satisfactory feature of the returns—since it indicates great and desirable vigilance on the part of the authorities—is the continued diminution of imported cases and deaths, at a ratio much in excess of the general diminution. In the week ending on April 9th, 103 refugees died of the malady away from their homes (this being a much smaller total than in the previous weeks) while for the seven days ending last Friday the refugees who succumbed to the disease outside of their own districts only numbered 36. In Ahmedabad, where a good many cases have been recorded, the disease has reached vanishing point. In Surat the deaths diminished in the course of the week by over 50 per cent., and only numbered 55. Close on half of these occurred at Bulsar, 12 at Kosamba, and 10 at Sitapur, which are both in the Bulsar taluka. The most gratifying feature of the Thana return is the reduction of the mortality at Bandora to a single unit, and the absence of any fresh cases at that suburban resort. In other places in the island of Salsette, where the plague has raged severely, such as Versova, Coorla, and Bhaynder, it is rapidly disappearing, no death being recorded at the latter place during the week. In the Bassein taluka, however, whither it subsequently spread, the malady still has the population in its grasp. At Bassein itself 49 deaths were recorded, while at Sopara and Agashi the mortality was 19 and 10, respectively. Tarapur (Mahim taluka) is the only other place in the Thana District where the mortality went beyond unit figures. The Zilla town had rather more cases than usual, bringing up the total deaths there to 86. In Kolaba the position is still grave. At Alibag and Revdanda, to which places the Bombay Plague Committee have directed their attention and afforded material help, the mortality was 64, this number, however, being lower than in the previous week. We are glad to find that tokens of an outbreak in Baroda city have almost disappeared, and that there was only a single death there during the week. The Naosari division continues to suffer more than any other part of H. H. the Gaekwar's dominions, no less than 111 deaths having taken place to date at Gandevi. At Mandvie, in Cutch, there were no less than 260 deaths as compared with 166 in the previous week. The position of affairs there is undoubtedly more serious than in any other place within the limits of the Presidency. At Hyderabad the week witnessed a considerable decline in mortality, while at Sukkur the drop was still more marked. The figures were exactly reversed, the deaths having gone down from 41 to 14. The reassuring nature of the returns may be judged by the fact that Bassein, Mulgaon, and Sopara in the Surat district, and Mandvie in Cutch, were the only places throughout the Presidency where noteworthy increases of mortality from plague were reported. Dharwar and Kanara continue to share the enviable distinction of being the only districts in which no deaths from plague have been recorded.

THE landing of two hundred French soldiers at Volo may perhaps be intended as a practical intimation to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief that "France may be compelled to defend Greece" if his army advances further in that direction. The growing impression that the Powers will mediate is likely to be fulfilled now that Colonel Vassos and thirteen other Greek officers have been recalled from Crete. The Greek Government cannot hope to carry on the war if it be true that there is a total want of ammunition and stores. That such is the case is only too probable. Too much reliance should not be placed on the "hopeful report" given by the Greek War Minister on his return to the front. The war was forced on against the better judgment of the King and Prime Minister Delyannis by the popular excitement and dread of a revolution headed by the troops. The country was not prepared for war, the army had no magazine rifles, and if she had there were no means of manufacturing the necessary ammunition in the country. The machinery available could only produce ammunition sufficient for the ordinary breech-loader; there was no possibility of producing cartridges in the quantity required to meet the requirements of the new magazine rifles. Besides magazine rifles cost a great deal of money. When Russia obligingly offered Servia 120,000 Lebels she was ready to give them on credit. Turkey is somewhat better off than Greece in respect to new armaments. She was able to obtain 20,000 of the German Manser rifles, presumably with the magazine. The new Greek Premier, M. Ralli, is not connected with the well-known firm bearing that name. He is a politician of liberal views; hitherto strong in the Opposition. His father is Professor of Commercial Law of the University. It remains to be seen how he will acquit himself in the present crisis, which would try the energies of a Gambetta.

THERE are now three million three hundred thousand persons receiving relief in the famine-stricken districts of India. This is an increase of 177,000 on last week and half-a-million more than there were at the beginning of April. In all parts of the country except the Berars, Bombay, Punjab, and Central India have the numbers risen. The principal increase has been in the North-West Provinces, notwithstanding the fact that the harvest having been reaped threshing and winnowing are in progress in almost all districts. In some districts harvesting is near completion, and irrigation for cane and extra crops has been commenced. Fortunately supplies are generally sufficient except in parts of the Allahabad district, and prices in several districts show a tendency to fall—an indication we take it that the new crops are proving rather better than we anticipated. In Madras drinking-water is failing in parts; and though there has been some rain here and there, it has been insufficient, and the crops, good in irrigated districts are failing elsewhere. In the Southern Deccan crops are set down as middling, while in other districts they are described as "middling to fair." Fodder is insufficient and cattle are deteriorating. During last week there was general rain in Bengal except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where but a few local showers are reported to have fallen. Besides doing good to sugarcane and young crops it facilitated ploughing and early sowings. The harvesting of spring rice is going on, but prices have risen in some districts. At the same time though the water-supply was increased by the rain, it is still deficient in parts. In the Punjab the standing crops are said to be in fair condition, that is to say, they are good to average on irrigated land and poor to bad on land dependent on rain. But locusts have appeared in Dera Ismail Khan, and though they have not done much damage, yet it is likely they will so soon as the crops are in a more mature condition. Gram has been injured by rain, whilst hail did general damage in Ferozepur and locality. In the Central Provinces fodder and water are getting scarce, though land is being ploughed and prepared for summer sowings. The sugarcane crop has been attacked by insects which cloudy stormy weather has added to the injury. The Malwa harvest being over and cholera having disappeared, the number of applicants for relief has increased. Central India reports fair crops in Malwa and in five districts of Gwalior, and altogether this part of the country is among the happiest. Rajputana, too

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

RECALL OF GREEK OFFICERS FROM CRETE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Fourteen Greek officers, including Colonel Vassos' have been recalled from Crete, ostensibly for the purpose of strengthening the staff in Thessaly.

It is hoped that this is an indication of submission to the Powers on the part of Greece.

THE GREEK MINISTER'S REPORT ON THE ARMY.

The Greek Ministers of War and the Interior who went to Pharsala to ascertain the condition of the Army have reported hopefully on the conditon of the forces there and at Velestino.

THE FIGHTING AT VELESTINO.

It is undoubted that the Greeks finally repulsed the Turks at Velestino and began reconnaissances which ended in a regular battle, the Greeks fighting with the greatest courage. Nevertheless, the Turks are sending reinforcements, and are sanguine regarding the speedy fall of Velestino.

LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS IN VOLO.

Two hundred French soldiers have been landed at Volo, and are patrolling the streets.

MEDIATION OF THE POWERS LIKELY.

There is a growing impression that the Powers will mediate between Greece and Turkey.

THE GREEKS LACKING IN STORES.

Authentic despatches received from Athens state that the Greeks are wholly lacking in stores and munitions.

THE NATIVE JUBILEE CONTINGENT.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said he regretted that it was impossible to include the Native Infantry, who had done such splendid services to the Empire, in the Jubilee Contingent.

CONCILIATORY SPEECH BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

PRETORIA, MAY 4.

President Kruger at the opening of the Volksraad proposed that all public offices in the Transvaal should be closed on the Queen's jubilee day.

The horizon, he said, was still clouded, but he discerned a light behind it, and hoped that conciliatory methods would dispel the clouds.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, MAY 4.

There were 3 new cases and 3 deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 9.

The Military Search Party visited 3,802 houses, and discovered 2 cases and 3 corpses. The G party visited the villages of Oundh and Bopure, while the H party searched the villages of Sangwi and Dapudi.

MANUFACTURE OF GUN-COTTON.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

A quantity of gun-cotton has now been successfully manufactured at Kirkee, preparatory to commencing the more dangerous operation of making nitroglycerine, which is also an important ingredient in cordite. The cordite hitherto issued from Kirkee is of course only an imported article filled into cartridges at the factory.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT.

The report of the Committee on Transport, which has been sitting at Rawalpindi, will not be submitted for some time, they having only reached the stage of formulating the rough draft proposals as yet.

DEATH OF COLONEL DRURY SHAW.

RANGOON, MAY 4.

The death is announced, at Maymyo, of Colonel Drury Shaw, commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, now stationed at Mandalay. Colonel Shaw had been unwell for some time past from dysentery, but until the last few days the illness had not been considered serious.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

Mail steamer Palawan from Calcutta, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Melbourne reached Marseilles, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 2nd instant, and she was given "Libre pratique" on Monday, 3rd inst., at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats 3½d.

Good Dhollera	3 16/32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hkamti, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Bhamo route to China right within the British frontier, and interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tali and Tsuhaung.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Assab Massaouah interrupted. Telegrams between these places are exchanged by boat.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted, locality unknown.

Cables Brisbane, New Caledonia and Hongkong Macao interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	2	53 p.m.	17	..
Teheran	4	1	42 p.m.	..	41
Suez	4	3	0 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th May, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	37	..	2
" Karachi	—	10	—	3
" Madras	..	31	—	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Discussing the question of the price at which Sir James Westland will be able to raise his proposed rupee loan of four crores, in view of the present stringency in India, the "Manchester Guardian" points out that though the rate of interest on the par value may be unchanged, the loan may, of course, only be tendered for at a more or less heavy discount. It is, however, remarkable that notwithstanding the monetary stringency and the high bank rates ruling in India 3½ per cent. rupee paper has continued slightly above par there, and the 3 per cent. rupee loan itself—in which there appears to be little dealing—has lately been quoted about 98, or at only 2 per cent. discount. It may be that Sir James Westland looks forward to the support of European investors, especially as the issue of the gold loan will, by diminishing the supply of Council drafts, tends to strengthen exchange, and of course European investments in rupee paper would have an influence on the same side. If steadiness of exchange could be relied on, there seems no reason why a 3 per cent. rupee loan should not be attractive to European investors when India 3 per cent. gold stock is quoted at 110 and upwards. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that an additional gold loan, and European investments in rupee paper also, by increasing the drain from India—or, in other words, India's annual liability abroad for the interest on her loans,—will have eventually a weakening influence on exchange, unless the additional amount of interest to be paid to foreign holders is counterbalanced by increased merchandise exports, so as to create an additional trade balance in India's favour. It is clear, continues the paper named, that, for the success of India's present financial policy, an active export trade must be maintained, as it is only by means of a large balance of exported merchandise that India can provide for the increasing service on her loans and induce gold imports, unless she is to be forced to continue borrowing for these purposes. Latterly, however, under the influence of famine and plague, India's trade balance has tended to disappear rather than to expand. Continued monetary stringency, with the locking-up of capital in public works, will scarcely be favourable to a revival; and even if, as we may hope, the weather conditions should be favourable this year, there will be gaps to be filled out of the new crops, and it must be some time before the producing classes generally have sufficiently recovered from the impoverishment and discouragement of the past year for a renewed expansion of enterprise and productive energy to be probable. At least cheap money would appear to be an essential condition for such a revival.

Toward the close of last July the American Secretary of State despatched instructions to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to forward reports upon a prescribed plan concerning currency, prices, and wages in the countries to which they were severally accredited. One of the most interesting papers is that dealing with the currency and the economic condition of Japan, prepared by Mr. Garrett Droppers, a graduate of Harvard University, who for the last seven years has acted as Professor of Political Economy in the University at Tokio. In forwarding the report the United States Minister at Tokio states that Professor Droppers is distinguished for his painstaking investigations into the economic condition of the Japanese people, and that his facts and figures have all been taken from authentic sources. The report is prefaced by a concise and very clear sketch of the history of currency and banking in Japan, as well as of the growth and prospects of manufacturing industry there in our day. Professor Droppers points out that in the production of cotton yarns, coal, matches, and some other commodities, however, she is making her rivalry very apparent. Her mercantile marine, too, has increased rapidly, and is finding employment in all parts of the world, having succeeded in definitely reducing passenger and freight rates in the face of the competition of foreign, chiefly English, shipowners. In 1883 the aggregate tonnage of Japanese merchant steamers was only 45,350 tons, but in March, 1896, it had increased to 331,373 tons. The progress made in these directions is the more remarkable, says Professor Droppers, because the people of Japan have for centuries been trained to regard trade and all kinds of industry, except that of agriculture, as despicable, and because the great majority of them show little of the energy and capacity of the Western nations. With regard to the prices of commodities in Japan, Professor Droppers quotes abundant statistics, all of which go to confirm completely the fact, now well established from the experience of other countries having the silver standard of value, that there has been very little alteration over the course of the last twenty years. An important exceptional case is that of rice, which in recent years has become dearer. For this fact, however, there is a sufficient explanation in the great increase of population. Referring to the absence of purely pastoral products from the food materials of Japan, the writer of the report states that this feature seems to have characterised its entire history. So far as the habits of the people can be traced, it is clear that they have never produced or consumed milk, cheese, butter, or meat, and to-day "no Japanese farmer has any real interest in cattle, pigs, or horses. The only other kinds of food used, supplementary to that of rice, are sweet potatoes, turnips, and large radishes.

Upon the subject of recent changes in the rates of wages in Japan, Professor Droppers observes that all intelligent people concur in the conviction that within the last ten or twenty years both money wages and the standard of living have advanced, although not in the proportion that some people have alleged. In many parts of the country there are complaints of a scarcity of workpeople, and this is especially true in industries which are carried on by machinery. At Tokio it is at present extremely difficult to get any kind of work done quickly. Carpenters, ironworkers, plasterers, dyers, and labourers of other kinds have full employment, and it may be doubted if there is a single artisan out of work. In the first half of 1896 there was a general advance of 7 per cent. in the wages of the operatives in the cotton mills of Osaka, and the upward movement has extended to the wages of coal hewers, railway platelayers, porters, and other classes. Even the policemen are receiving somewhat higher remuneration. The Japanese workman is gradually becoming aware of his own importance. He is learning to combine too, and trade unions, of a kind, are arising in various places. But the increased demand for labour is not confined to that of the hand. Clerks and skilled assistants are wanted in banks and in mercantile, insurance, and shipping offices. Students at the universities and technological schools generally find situations as soon as their educational course is completed; sometimes, indeed their services are engaged beforehand. They receive, however, less remuneration than is required by foreigners, and for this reason they are preferred. No quotations of the wages paid to skilled artisans are given later than those current in 1892. In that year, however, the earnings of workmen in the building trades were from 50 to 60 sen per day, equivalent at the present gold value of silver to from a little more than one shilling to seventeen pence. Professor Droppers concludes his interesting review by stating that although Japan is a poor country, or at least not rich, in natural resources, in capital, and in labour capacity, her future material welfare and, in the opinion of some, her growing industrial and commercial prosperity are as well assured as those of any country in the world.

Judgment was given on Saturday by the Railway and Canal Commissioners in the case of the Manchester Ship Canal Company v. The Midland Railway Company. The applicants asked for exceptional through rates for grain and timber from the Manchester docks to various towns in the Midlands, and the Railway Company opposed the application on the ground that the proposed rates were compiled on an unreasonable basis. Sir F. Peel, in giving judgment, said grain and timber were articles which it was usual for companies to carry at less than the ordinary class rates. Most of the ports were able to send this kind of traffic inland at reduced rates, and the advantages enjoyed by the ports which the Ship Canal Company considered to be their competitors were what they sought by this application to obtain for their own port. Much depended upon the ports so selected being proper ones for the purpose, and it was upon this point that the parties differed. The Commissioners did not think they ought to treat rates agreed with other companies in the joint interest as if they were local rates of the Midland Company, and compel that company to carry from Manchester to another point at rates equal, distance for distance, to such agreed rates. Nearly half of the proposed through rates for grain failed upon that ground, and it was the same with the still larger proportion of the timber rates, two-thirds of which were formed out of the rates from West Hartlepool. It had been decided in that court that the inequality in the Liverpool grain rates to the Midlands as compared with the Severn rates was not unreasonable, and until it was shown that Manchester was to be distinguished they thought they ought to abide by that principle, and for the present not to allow these proposed through rates.

An address on the subject of Italian Finance was given by Mr. C. Rozenraad at a meeting of the Institute of Bankers, held the other evening at the London Institution, in Finsbury-circus. He sketched the financial situation of Italy, which, he remarked, was now particularly interesting, when Italy, after passing through an unprecedented financial monetary crisis, had recently elected a new Parliament to decide upon a course of action with reference to several questions of vital importance to the country, such as the colonial policy to be followed in Africa, financial and monetary problems which demanded immediate attention, and others equally urgent. A review of the measures which had been taken for the reorganisation of the issue banks showed that the predominant thought was to put the fiduciary circulation on a more solid basis, and the first steps prompted by this thought were intended to strengthen the existing guarantees affected to the circulation, by fixing an irreducible minimum metallic cover, which in reality meant a proportionate increase of the metallic reserves of the issue banks; destined exclusively to the reimbursement of the notes. The same thought had prompted the measures intended to anticipate the normal reduction of the circulation. Besides, the measures of the Government for the reorganisation of the circulation, the certainty that Italy, determined to follow a policy of peace, would adhere to the Concert of Europe in the Eastern Question, and the commercial development of the country, had created a good impression abroad. The foreign trade of Italy had now almost entirely recovered from the shock it received by the tariff war with France, and the exports continued to progress favourably, while the imports showed a constant decrease. The home trade of Italy was steadily improving. The Italian Chamber of Commerce in London was constantly directing its efforts to the extension of the commercial relations between England and Italy. The latter country had ready at hand everything needful to command success and to take a leading part in the International trade; but outside of her natural resources she must concentrate all her efforts at home and give up her Colonial aspirations. That was why it was hoped that the new Parliament would give its unstinted approval to the African policy of the Government, and renounce the adventures which had cost the country 500,000,000 lires and 8,000 men endangered the finances and cast a gloom all over the country. It was only in following such a course, and by a wise and prudent policy, both at home and abroad, that Italy, the friend of England, would attain a position worthy of her history and of her traditions.

The annual report of the Augsburg Chamber of Commerce, just issued, contains some particulars respecting the position of the German cotton industry. At the end of last year there were 14 spinning mills in the district, containing 641,963 spindles, of which 634,850 were running. The business of the year proved more satisfactory, as a whole, than was expected at the beginning of the year. Several mills were caught inadequately supplied with the raw material when the sudden advance in the price occurred in August, and hence a considerable variation in the results achieved by different companies on the year's working as compared with 1895 has naturally been observable in the balance-sheets. The prospects for the current year are said to be not unfavourable. The production of the whole of the spinning mills for the first half of the year has been already sold at remunerative prices, and the deliveries of yarn continue regular. Meanwhile the weaving mills are far from prosperous, and the effect which this condition may have on the spinning industry during the second half of the year remains to be seen. The weaving branch of the district numbers 15,623 looms, showing an increase of 736 for the year. In consequence of the considerable erection of additional looms throughout Germany during recent years, there has been a constantly increasing demand for yarns at prices relatively too high. During the second half of last year especially there was a want of correspondence between the prices of yarns and cloths, which caused serious loss to the weaving branch, and which still continues. The extensive stopping of looms in Germany can scarcely be avoided unless an improvement sets in at an early date.

The practice of forming associations of manufacturers for the sale of their productions abroad, which is a feature of modern commercial organisation in Germany, is referred to at some length in a report to his Government of the United States Consul at Plauen. He gives copious extracts from a circular issued by the Saxon Export Association which contains some interesting items. It is stated that the travellers of the Association in South Africa have had marked success, and that they entertain good hopes of more. They have difficulties to encounter, and especially "English influence had to be combated." To Japan and China a traveller—a native Chinaman who had resided many years in Europe—had been sent. He understands German trade and manufactures, and is accredited by the Government to all German consuls. His efforts have resulted in the receipt of some good orders, but he reports that a considerable time will be required for the full development of the trade which he is engaged in opening up. In the Balkan States and Turkey the agents of the Association have had to work under many unfavourable conditions. These are not specified, but it may be inferred that amongst them bad debts stand prominent, since it is stated that "some of our members have suffered, but the Association has worked energetically to protect them from loss, and in most cases has succeeded in securing a satisfactory settlement." Referring generally to its operations, the Association says: "Many firms have been repaid a thousand fold" for their contributions to its funds, and it is added that the information supplied to the members is drawn from sources not open to the public.

OCEAN SURVEYS.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Investigator Commander C. F. Oldham, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 11th April, and called at Colombo on the 20th, leaving for Bombay on the 28th ultimo. In October last she proceeded to Maldive Islands, and after surveying there she proceeded to Port Blair, where the North Eastern portions of the water round Andaman Islands were surveyed. The Investigator left for Rangoon in the beginning of January, and commenced the survey of the Gulf of Martaban. The Investigator will remain in harbour till October next. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"W. R. H." has earned our gratitude for bringing to light a subject of so vital importance as the so-called "private streets." The condition of these streets is simply deplorable. The powers that be will confer a great boon on us if they will pay a surprise visit to Nigdavai Lane (near Girgaum Tramway terminus), the west end of which is simply disgraceful. The dreadful visitation has claimed many victims there. Borebhat Lane is another instance. The Municipality is widening the already wide Girgaum thoroughfare, but they will not remove the above nuisance, because the streets are "private" ones! Bombay will never improve unless private streets are better looked after.—Yours, &c.,

SANITATION.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

REPORT ON MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Under orders issued in 1889 it is customary for the District Collectors to send in to the Commissioners of their respective divisions, notes showing the differentiation between the Municipalities, in the matter of general administration and efficiency. From the bulky pages of the last report on "Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Presidency" we cull extracts on this point which will be read with interest as throwing some light on the questions arising from local self government in India.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedabad District.—Ahmedabad is classed as "good," Viramgaum as "indifferent" while the remainder are fair, viz., Mandal, Dandhuka, Dholera, Goga, Rampur, Sanand, Dholka, Prantej, and Modasa. Two extracts are given from the detailed reports:—

Ahmedabad.—The possession of an almost perfect system of water-supply and the fact that a partial system of drainage for suitage water has been introduced are, as you are aware, due to the energy, ability and public spirit of the President, coupled with the support given to him by some of the Commissioners.

The business of the Municipality is too large for the machinery which has to discharge it. Moreover, a desire for discussion is among some Commissioners more prominent than a wish to get business done. The result is innumerable meetings and necessary business very slowly disposed of. Great delay is experienced in the collection of taxes, but this and, to a great extent, delay in other matters is the fault not of the Municipality but of the law.

Viramgam.—The Municipality has been chiefly controlled by its official heads. To them is due the attempts to improve the sanitary condition of the town, and to them also the financial dead-lock in which the Municipality found itself last year. The credit of making drains is due to Rao Saheb Becharlal, and I believe to the former President Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji. The ordinary administration is efficiently carried on, but considering the fact that in the year under report, contractors, employers and workmen were kept months in arrear for the money due to them, the Municipality finding itself altogether without funds, the administration cannot but be classed as indifferent.

Kaira.—Mr. Bagnell classifies the Municipalities as follows:—Kaira, Nadiad, Kapadvanj, and Dakor, good; Mehmadabad, Anand, Borsad, and Matar, fair; and Od, Umreth, and Mahudha, indifferent;

Kaira did a good year's work under the able administration Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal and has effected many improvements, notably of roads.

Nadiad has the largest income and its late President Mr. Pandya managed his charge with tact. His successor Mr. Desai is working on the lines of his predecessor, and the administration is going on smoothly.

Kapadvanj has regained its status. The dissensions complained of last year have disappeared and the Municipality has worked smoothly and efficiently.

Dakor.—This is practically a Government institution, and has worked during the year smoothly and without any internal dissensions.

The affairs of Mehmadabad, Anand, Borsad and Matar Municipalities are running on smoothly, and they with their limited income are not able to attend to anything else except their schools, conservancy arrangements and medical institution.

Panch Mahals.—Mr. Doderet states that he has no personal knowledge of the details of the administration of the Municipalities in the Panch Mahals District, as he has only recently assumed charge. However, he is inclined to think that there is not much to choose between any of the three, and that the administration may be regarded as fair in all the three Municipalities. There is ample room for improvement in many directions, but it is a question whether poverty of funds has not more to do with the state of affairs than unofficial apathy.

Broach.—Mr. Quin states that, except in Amod, the attendance leaves much room for improvement and that much of the good work done is due to the exertions of the official members.

Broach.—Though much of the good work done during the year was due to the personal attention paid and trouble taken by the official President, Mr. Logan, the non-official Vice-President, and some of the members contributed largely to facilitate the smooth and official working of the Municipality by taking active interest in the administration. It must also be acknowledged to the credit of all the Commissioners that obstructiveness was almost entirely absent from the discussions of important municipal affairs.

Ankleswar.—This Municipality, which stood at the bottom of the list in the preceding year, has been placed second this year, owing chiefly to the commissioners having shown their sense of the value of the advice of Government by abolishing octroi partly, and by introducing the house-tax. Further, Ankleswar enjoys the elective franchise and has the second-best income among the Municipalities in this district, though in point of population it is after Jambusar. Much of the success was due to the deep and intelligent interest taken by the President, Khan Bahadur Firozshah.

Jambusar.—If the Municipality had shown itself deserving of the elective franchise, it would have some claim to compete with Ankleswar for the second place, but as it is, the Board has been just disentangled from litigation by Mr. Logan's sound practical advice. The confidence which the official President Khan Bahadur Sorabsha's being at the head of the municipal affairs inspired in the minds of the Commissioners as well as in those of the tax-payers has enabled the Municipality to look forward to a quiet and useful administration.

Amod and Hansot.—These are small Municipalities carrying on their existence with some difficulty. The second-named Board has about half the income of Amod, but in point of interest taken in municipal administration, the Amod Municipality stands first in this district, and the settlement of litigation as in Jambusar, in accordance with Mr. Logan's advice, is another satisfactory point in the Board's history for the year.

Surat.—Mr. Rand states that as he did not join the district till after the close of the official year 1895-96, and has not visited any of the municipal towns other than Surat and Rander, he is not in a position to compare the administration of the several Municipalities, but he adds that nothing has come to his notice to lead him to suppose that the remarks made by his predecessor last year do not still apply.

Thana.—Mr. Candy states that he has no personal acquaintance with any of the Municipalities in the Thana District except the Thana Municipality. However from the information before him, he classifies the Municipalities as follows:—Bandra, good; Thana, Kurla, and Bhiwndi, fair; and Kalyan, Kelva Mahim and Bassein indifferent.

Bandra occupies a position somewhat apart from the rest, as its Commissioners are educated men, some of whom occupy important posts in the official business or professional circles of Bombay. There are several matters open to improvement especially in the Sanitary Department, but on the whole, this Municipality is a progressive institution and a success.

Thana also has many Commissioners occupying good positions, but there is too much party spirit and jealousy among the members of the Board. Under the leading of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar there is a decided progressive tendency, and it is hoped during the current year many matters will be attended to. The registration of vital statistics ought to be much more accurate, and all matters relating to markets and the supply of food should be on a better footing.

Kurla, though a small Municipality, displays great energy and is well and carefully administered.

Bhiwndi is in a satisfactory financial state. The Commissioners work harmoniously and discharge their duties on the whole with zeal.

Kalyan has made itself conspicuous during the past year by its discord and litigation.

Kelva Mahim seems to have improved and to be financially in a sound condition. There is less discord, and pains are taken to carry out the various suggestions made by the Collector.

Bassein appears to be very backward and takes little interest in municipal affairs. Sanitation is very much neglected. Perhaps, if one and the same officer remains for a year in charge of Bassein, some improvement in the administration may be effected.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Nasik.—Mr. Silcock is unable to say anything as regards the differentiation of the several Municipalities according to either their good on backward administration, as he only took charge of the district after the close of the year with which the report deals. From the different reports, however, and from what he has seen of Nasik and Igatpuri, the only two Municipalities he has had an opportunity of visiting, he sees no reason to differ from the former classification.

Khandeish.—The Municipalities are classified as under:—

Maheji, Bhusaval Jalgaon, Dhulia and Shahada, good; Amalner, Erandol, Dharangaon, Bhadgaon, Chopda, Shirpur, Sindkheda, Betavad, Savda, Nandurbar and Faizpur, fair; Parola, Yaval, Varangaon, Songir, Taloda and Prakash, Backward; and Raver, not in full working order.

Ahmednagar.—Mr. Charles writes:—

"On the administration of the Ahmednagar Municipality Mr. Ebden has expressed his opinion in the last year's report. The undersigned concurs with him in saying that it cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory for the reasons stated by him. Party factions still continue. The Municipality is raising a loan to improve its water-supply by substituting pipes for the old channels in the case of the Vadgaon aqueduct; and in view of repaying the loan by the instalments laid down by rules, the Municipality have enhanced the house-tax and conservancy cess. The accounts are being audited by a Superintendent of the Accountant-General's office. The civil suit against the late President has been compromised, Khan Bahadur Nasarvanji Cursetji having agreed to revert to the position before the improvements made to the water-supply of his property. With regard to Sangamner, the working of the Board has been good as usual. The system of amateur drainage introduced into the town being considered to be most poisonous, the Municipality was warned by Mr. Ebden against carrying it out. From the present report, however, the Vice-President seems to be in favour of it; but to establish house-connections, with no means of flushing the drains and no siphon traps, appears most dangerous. Every stoppage must result in foul air from the drains finding its way directly into the houses. With regard to vital statistics, it may be observed that the death-rate, 36 per mille, is a very high one, and would seem to show, in spite of the praise bestowed on the Municipality by Mr. Sorabji Padamji, that that body have not been very successful in maintaining the health of the town. With reference to the water-supply of Sangamner, it is very surprising that the municipal body should have set apart the bed of the Mahalungi River for natural purposes. This river joins the Prawara, the water of which forms the drinking supply to Sangamner, and the junction is above the town, so that the pollution must be eventually carried into the river set apart for drinking. Bhingar and Vambori, though with factions, are fairly well-worked Municipalities. Kharda being a new institution there is nothing about it to be remarked upon."

Poona.—The Municipalities are classified as under:—Poona City, Baramati, Indapur, Sirur, Alandi and Poona Suburban, good; Sasvad, Jejuri, and Khed, fair; and Talegaon Dabhade, Junnar, and Lonavla, indifferent.

"Poona City.—The scheme for the improvement of the water-supply in the shape of filter works is still under consideration. The drainage project is for the time being postponed on account of his being too expensive. The Municipality spends a great deal of money without getting a substantial and tangible equivalent. It is not illiberal in the assistance it gives to medical and educational institutions. But it is wanting in that attention to the details of its business by which alone economy can be secured. The funds of the Municipality might be made to go much further than they do.

Sasvad.—The income is sufficient to meet the current expenses, but means are wanting to make any radical improvement in the water-supply and provide other sanitary needs.

Jejuri.—Financial condition appears to be fair. The present water-supply is not good, and has engaged the attention of the Municipality.

Baramati.—The Municipality intends to utilize part of its balance in constructing public latrines and a dispensary building.

Indapur.—The proposal to levy a halalkhor cess is still under consideration.

Sirur.—The water-supply scheme has made no progress.

Talegaon Dabhade.—The Municipality is at present hampered with debt. Proposals to introduce a house-tax and a halalkhor cess to supplement the scanty income are in progress. It is reported that the creditor is willing to accept the repayment of his loan in reduced instalments of Rs. 2,000, and it is in contemplation to apply to Government for sanction to these arrangements.

Lonavla.—The Municipality is improving.

Khed.—This is a poor Municipality, but seems to make the most of its funds.

Alandi.—Financial condition of the Municipality is sound. It has constructed public latrines, but the water-supply scheme has not yet been carried out.

Junnar.—Like Talegaon Dabhade, this Municipality is in financial difficulties and is not able to take up any improvement.

Poona Suburban.—The Municipality is adding to the number of street lights, erecting stand pipes and constructing public latrines."

Satara.—The Municipalities are classified as follows:—Satara City, Satara Suburban and Malcolmpeth, good; Wai, Karad, Islampur, Rahimatpur, Mhasvad, Vita, Mayni and Tasgaon, fair; Ashta, bad; and Pusesavli, altogether unsatisfactory.

"The three Municipalities classed as good are all badly cramped for money, revenue showing little signs of elasticity. The Satara City Municipality is particularly in need of funds to carry out improvements in the water-supply, and at present I do not see where the money is to come from. Of the eight Municipalities classed as fair, Wai, Mhasvad and Tasgaon have given me most trouble during the year. In Wai, however, a better spirit seems to be reviving. Mhasvad is in difficulties in connection with the abolition of the tax on sales of animals, and Tasgaon shows a singular infelicity in its relations with its President.

"Ashta affairs have been managed in such a way as to cause much popular dissatisfaction. Mr. Arthur, who was President for most of the year, having gone so far as to recommend the suspension of the Municipality. I did the best I could when on a personal visit to set things right, and I believe that there is now considerable improvement. Pusesavli is in a decaying, almost bankrupt, condition. The Municipality is very unpopular and the population very small. A special report has been sent in recommending its abolition. The recommendation of the Collector for the abolition of the Municipality has since been approved by Government."

Sholapur.—Mr. Deshmukh differentiates the Municipalities in his district as follows:—Sholapur and Pandharpur, good; and Barsi, Karmala, and Sangola, fair.

"Sholapur is undoubtedly well managed, except that its office work is sometimes done in an offensively dilatory fashion. The Municipality, however, is doing most useful work.

Pandharpur.—The differences between the President and the members of this Municipality have been finally set at rest by the orders of Government in Government Resolution No. 2711 dated 20th June 1896. The useful work which this Municipality has been doing for years past is somewhat insufficiently recognized. I submit with the greatest deference that advance of education in a place so full of superstition as Pandharpur ought for obvious reasons to be hailed as a blessing. If the Badwas Siwadharies and Utpats, who are managers of the temple and members in the Municipality, were to be educated men they would help in introducing many salutary reforms in connection with temple worship and other matters affecting the interests and comforts of pilgrims than they would otherwise. Even a high school or a library, therefore, ought not to be considered as being outside the pale of help of a Municipality which derives a large part of its revenue from a pilgrim tax. If this view be mistaken, then the grants must be stopped, so that no cause for adverse criticism may be left.

The Barsi Municipality has nearly confined itself to the discharge of its ordinary duties and has shown no activity either in projecting improvements or undertaking them. A spirit of dissension seems to divide the members into parties, and they do not show any tendency to put their heads together for common good. Karmala fairly justifies itself by the work it is doing. Sangola, which is the poorest of the lot, can hardly do better than what it has been under the Mamlatdar and Vice-President, Mr. Vaze."

(To be concluded.)

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

Purification by fire is the remedy suggested by a Calcutta correspondent for removing the stains from the Queen's statue. In support of this suggestion he relates that during the late Chitral Expedition an enterprising Tommy astonished his comrades by retailing new clay pipes for a respectable sum at a time when it was known there were none in the Commissariat stores. It mattered not that many of these pipes had a shortened shank, were chipped, or bore teeth-marks; and while money was plentiful, and new pipes could easily be bought, the mysterious disappearance of many an overseasoned pipe caused little regret. One day, however, an incident led to the discovery of the mystery and the secret of the new clay pipes. It is customary for comrades to hand round their pipes, and—"Why! this is my old cutty!" exclaimed one, as he scrutinised a "new" pipe, bearing certain familiar indentations. And so it was. The vendor was prevailed upon to reveal how he had conjured seasoned black into spotless white pipes. The explanation was simple. Camp followers, for a small consideration, had supplied him with all the old pipes they could pilfer, from which he had removed every trace of nicotine by subjecting the pipes to purification by fire. But as to the treatment of the Queen's statue by that process, two factors would have to be considered—first, whether marble, like limestone, would be pulverised by the process; and, secondly, if not, whether the statue would be liable to crack under the operation, even if gradually fired to a strong heat and as gradually cooled. The suggested experiment to our correspondent appears worthy of being investigated.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	25
	Chukla	0	1	
	Umarkhadi	5	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	2	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Panaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Khumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	23
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	2	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	1	0	7
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	3	0	5
	Worli	4	1	
	Water Division	0	0	3
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	3	
	Parsi	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	0	
	Sion Road	1	0	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	1	0	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	1	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Bania	0	0	
	Chuarey Road	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Hindu	0	1	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	10
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	2	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Modikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	World Plague	0	0	
	Police	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Marwari Fatehpur	0	0	
	Servants'	0	0	
	Pinjrapole	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Reay Road	0	1	
	Total	29	17	101

Total to date...12,089 10,335

* Brought from Cooria. † Brought from Bandora.

General Gatacre, who was a little indisposed on Monday, was better yesterday, and was able to visit the several hospitals in the morning.

THE INFLUX OF POPULATION.

Since January 1st last, Shepherd and Co.'s coasting steamers have brought to Bombay 16,282 more passengers than they have taken away. The excess of arrivals on the Goa line has been 6,816, and on the Jaygar line 9,466.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,441, and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,000, making a total of 4,441 persons. Departures by sea 1,066, and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,080, making a total of 3,146 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,295 persons.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO KARANJA AND OORAN.

SATISFACTROY ARR

Plague has just started here, the first indigenous case occuring on 1st April. Up to date 13 cases have been discovered, of which 6 were fatal, and there are now in the town 7 cases; evidently concealment is going on. The death-rate of the last week was 8, the normal death-rate being 4 per cent. No disinfecting has been as yet attempted, and there are no hospitals. The medical staff consists of an assistant surgeon, who has also medical charge of the villages of Karanja, Nagpada, Chamburpada, Koudri, Kassaula, and Mora, and there is one compounder.

The population consists of 3,500 Hindoos and 500 Mahomedans. The Municipal Commissioners and the principal inhabitants of the place were interviewed in the office of the Mamlatdar, and the question of the provision of the necessary hospitals and the arrangements for house-to-house visitation, discussed at length. It was finally arranged by Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, a leading Mahomedan, and chairman of the Municipality, that Messrs. Nizamundin Mahomed Gulam Allideen, and Mahomed Esub Mahomed Fakir Saheb Janjiker, should undertake the house-to-house visitation of the Mahomedan quarters, which contains 123 houses. There will be made plague authorities by the Collector, and it was explained to them that to conceal a plague case was a penal offence. House No. 288 in the centre of the town, belonging to Mr. Abdul Guffur Mahomed Fakir Saheb, was inspected with a view to its being used as a hospital for Mahomedans, and was approved. Mr. Abdul Guffur will give this house free. It has three good sized rooms on the ground floor, and will accommodate eight patients, one being put aside altogether for women. The owner will remove all furniture at once, and limewash the place. There is a cookhouse and accommodation for servants. Another suitable building was inspected at the south-east end of the town, owned by Mr. Ousman Khan Adam Khan. This building has two rooms, and will accommodate six beds only, but its position is suitable for a portion of the Mahomedan community, and it was agreed to allow its use as a hospital. Should this building not be obtained, the community will erect a small hospital on the vacant ground close by. For the Hindoo community, Mr. Balloobhai Damoder, Vice-President of the Municipality, arranged that the following gentleman should undertake house-to-house visitation of the Hindoo quarters, namely, Messrs. Ruttonjee Juggoo, Khusal Hidda, Balkrishna Babul Sett, and Luchmon Keshoo. These gentlemen will be made plague authorities by the Collector. The following Hindoo hospitals were also arranged for with Mr. Balloobhai Damoder:—For Parboor, Brahmins and Sonars, (total number of the community being 100), belonging a house to Mr. Balloobhai, which will accommodate ten beds, was inspected and approved of. Hospital for Baniahs (total number of the community being 450). House No. 385 belonging to Mr. Ruttonjee Virjee, was inspected. The owner agrees to give the house free. It was arranged that two partition walls should be broken down, this would give two wards, one for men and one for women, which would accommodate 12 patients. Another room is also available for the use of the ward-boys. General Hindu Hospital.—For this hospital, it was arranged to make use of the new Government Dispensary. This dispensary is not quite completed, but it is so far finished that immediate use can be made of it. It contains three good sized rooms, of which two should be used for men and one for women and accessories, and will accommodate 15 beds. There is accommodation close by for hospital assistants and ward-boys. The following hospital accommodation was arranged:—

For Mahomedan No. 1 Hospital, 8 beds	
„ No. 2 „ 6 „	
For Hindoos General Hospital	15 beds
Purbhoos, Brahmins, and Sonars	10 „
Bunnians	12 „
Total	51 „

For the above hospitals beyond the present staff of one assistant surgeon and one compounder, two hospital assistants and six wards-boys are necessary, and must be provided by the Committee; the remainder of the staff can be arranged for in Oorun. The houses in which plague cases have occurred have been all marked, and their disinfection of these should be once undertaken and the houses temporarily vacated.

The only disinfecting staff necessary at present is one sub-inspector and twenty-five coolies, these annuld proceed with the Karanja men on Thursday morning, and the one inspector will supervise both the gangs. At 4 p. m. the Committee proceeded to Mora. This village has a population of 800 and contains 330 houses. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the distilleries or in fishing. The plague was during February and March very bad in this village; 70 deaths occurring, but owing chiefly to the efforts of Mr. Carroll, the Government superviser of the distilleries, it has been, it is hoped, stamped out, no case having occured for fifteen days. The resident medical staff consists of one hospital assistant, who should be kept here so as to be available in the event of plague breaking out again. Several bungalows were inspected for hospital purposes, and it was finally decided to retain the dharamsalas and keep it vacant for hospital purposes should occasion require. The Committee wish to place on record their appreciation of the most excellent work brought to their notice by the district authorities as having been done at this place by Mr. Carroll in stamping out the plague, and by Mr. Jamshedjee Poohajee Pooha, Assistant Surgeon, who had had medical charge of the whole district from Mora to Karanja; and also that of Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee, the Abkari contractor, who at his own expense constructed a camp to accommodate over 1,000 poor Parsees, whom he brought from Bombay, and sheltered during the time the plague was raging in that city. At 5-20 p.m., the Committee left Mora, and embarked for Bombay, reaching the Apollo Pier Bunder at 5-15 p.m.

RETURN TO BOMBAY OF GOANESE SERVANTS.

General satisfaction has been evinced here, writes a Goa correspondent, in regard to the decreasing mortality from the plague in Bombay. Like many other communities in Bombay, when the plague raged supreme the Goans, especially those belonging to the humble profession of cooking, flocked to their native country. The tide has now turned, and emigration to Bombay has commenced in earnest. It is good for the economic condition of the country that the exodus should be proportionate to the precipitate immigration. There is no employment here for this class of people to earn a living. The condition of the refugees was becoming desperate, and if the plague had continued, the in-coming monsoon would have witnessed much distress and misery. Unfortunately, the Government do not appear to move with the people in noting the vast improvement that has taken place in the sanitary condition of Bombay. The rigour of the quarantine still continues as if the plague were at its height. It is the general opinion now that in view of the improved state of affairs in Bombay the period of a strict quarantine may be reduced from 12 days to 5 or even 3 days. While several provinces on your side have been taking advantage of Dr. Haffkine's inoculation our Government have not done anything in the matter. In Pangim and Mormugao, where the danger of contagion is great, the preventive lymph might have been used with salutary effect. I would suggest that the passengers arriving either by sea or land, and producing a certificate that they have duly undergone inoculation should be exempted from quarantine, or the period of observation in their case should be reduced to a day or two. The inoculated persons being made immune at least temporarily cannot be suspected of carrying within them the deadly bacillus of plague and propagating the same to their species. It is only necessary to bring this matter to the notice of his Grace the Patriarch as President of the Government Council to move it this direction.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Discharged, 3; remaining under treatment, 11—all being males.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 3rd May, to 7 a.m. 4th May the report shows:—1 Admission; and remaining under treatment 29.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The returns for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Monday show:—Convalescent, 2; and under treatment, 5.

The returns for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Tuesday show:—Discharged, 1; convalescent, 1; and under treatment, 4. The name of the patient discharged cured is Noorbai Pyen, residing at Chashi Mohalla, Mandvie.

POONA.

The City Municipal Office return for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mangalwar	1	0
Kasba	3	0
Bhawani	1	0
Vetal	1	0
Somwar	0	0
Nana	0	0
Sudaseo	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Budhwar	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Sukerwar	0	0
Rastel	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Hadapsar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Near Parbutti	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Residence unknown	0	0
Segregation	0	0
Plague Hospitals	0	0
Previous attacks	0	3
Total	6	3
Total to date	2,018	1,449

The total mortality from all causes was 5.—*Herald.*

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Cayd, in charge Goculdass Tejpall Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 50, from the manager of the Nipon Yusen Kaisha, (Japan Steamship Co., Limited), as a contribution to the hospital poor-box.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Our correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—There was a marked decrease in the mortality from plague yesterday, and the people fervently pray that the decrease may be maintained now that the plague has swept away a considerable portion of the population. Up to now the Nagar Haveli District, which is also a vast Portuguese territory, was free from plague, only one solitary case having occurred some months ago, but letters received here state that dead rats are being found in houses of Dadra, and people are alarmed at this ominous incident. Dadra until lately was the capital of the Nagar Haveli District, but now the Administrator has transferred his seat to Sylvasa, about four miles from Dadra, which yet remains the seat of the District Court and the principal market and the residence of the merchants and principal inhabitants of Nagar Haveli. On enquiry, it is ascertained to the great disappointment of people wishing to leave Damaun that the quarantine sheds which are being put up at Vapi will yet take very near a week to be completed. In the meantime Mr. Judge, the Chief Plague authority, Damaun frontier, issues only to respectable persons passes on being convinced of the urgency of their desire to cross the cordon, taking with them only necessary but clean clothes, they proceeding from Chala in company of a frontier sepoy to get themselves examined by the medical officer at Vapi, and from thence proceeding on their business if free from plague. Such pass is only valid if a certificate of good health is produced together with it from a reliable doctor, such as Dr. Viriato Pinto, Dr. Virgilio Poares, Dr. Peocca, or Dr. John Moniz, which must be of the very date on which it is intended to travel.

THE PARIS PLAGUE SERUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Blaney informed the public last week that the new serum received from Paris was of nearly the right strength and promised to be a sure specific against plague. Dr. Blaney did not give any certain grounds for his announcement and evidently did not know Dr. Yersin's own opinion on the matter. It would be as well, therefore, to place Dr. Yersin's statement before the public for the information of the concerned, including Dr. Blaney. In reference to the Paris serum, Dr. Yersin says he is sorry it is not very strong, very large doses being required to be infected. He, therefore, uses it more as a preventive than a curative. It may be also added that as a preventive its protection lasts ten days.—Yours, &c.,

May 4. OBSERVER.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

Major F. Jones, of Bangalore ..... Rs. 10.

THE BHATIA HOSPITAL.

The following is the list of further amounts paid in the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	12,947
Mr. Premjee Ukida	101
„ Deojee Vasanjee	101
„ Vasram Varjiee Dalia	51
„ Khimjee Runchod	51
„ Tricumjee Jivandass	51
„ Narsidass Madhavjee	51
„ Vasanjee Varsi	51
„ Bhimjee Bhagvandas	25
„ Hirjee Topan	5
„ Kalyanjee Valjee	51
„ Runchoddas Vasanjee	25
„ Jethabhai Valjee	10
„ Veerjee Jivandas	50
Total	13,570

THE PLAGUE AND THE TRADE OF THE PORT.

MR. HANKIN'S INVESTIGATIONS.

THE following copy of the letter addressed by Mr. E. H. Hankin, the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, N.-W. P. and Oudh and the Central Provinces, to the Bombay Government on March 31st last, has been sent to us for publication:—

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2503 of 30th March, enclosing copies of correspondence on the subject of wool infection and asking for my opinions.

2. In reply, I beg to state that, as my researches are not completed, I can only form provisional conclusions on the subject. So far as my researches go, they tend to show that the bubonic microbe, whether derived from cultures or the organs of deceased animals and whether placed on cotton or sheep's wool or gunny cloth, uniformly dies out within six days. Gwing, however, to the fact that epidemiological evidence tends to show that clothing may in rare cases convey the infection, I am unwilling to draw any definite conclusion from my researches at present. It is possible that under other conditions the microbe might exhibit a greater resistance in wool than I have hitherto found it to possess. However this may be, there is some *a priori* probability that cleaned wool would be less likely to retain the infection than dirty clothes more or less saturated with human secretions.

3. In my experiments, in which the microbe was found to die out in six days, the wool was tightly pressed into wide-mouthed bottles immediately after infection. In Bombay, and I presume in Karachi, after washing, the wool is exposed to sunlight, which there is every reason for believing would tend to hasten the disappearance of the infection.

4. The fact that the trade in wool is in the hands of native merchants adds greatly, in my opinion, to the difficulty of enforcing sanitary precautions. The only attempt at disinfection that I consider feasible would be that the bales should be painted with five per cent. carbolic acid on arrival at the docks under the supervision of a Port official.

5. In dealing with this almost, but not quite, *negligeable* risk of importation of the plague, I suggest that the English Government should adopt a modification of the plan that it has already employed in the case of cholera, with conspicious success. During the last two cholera epidemics in Europe, nearly every country was invaded by the disease in spite of quarantine. England alone had no cholera and no quarantine. The method adopted was to allow suspected persons to go where they pleased, provided their names and addresses were known. They were kept under careful supervision, and, in the event of cholera developing, they were immediately isolated and the disease thus prevented from spreading. I suggest that this system should be applied *mutatis mutandis* to suspected goods from Bombay—that is to say, that the importation of wool in bales should be allowed, but that the health of factory hands employed in handling it should be carefully supervised. I am of opinion that a case of plague among such hands, if immediately recognised would present no more danger to the community than a case of cholera under similar circumstances.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. H. HANKIN,

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S EVIDENCE.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

Professor Gokhale continued his evidence as follows:—

Coming to the subject, "progress of expenditure," witness contended that while increased expenditure in other countries under proper control has helped to bring increased strength and security together with increased enlightenment and prosperity, the growing expenditure of India has, under autocratic management, defective constitutional control, and the inherent defects of alien domination, only helped to bring about a constantly increasing exploitation of Indian resources, has retarded material progress, weaken the natural defences of the country, and burdened it with undefined and indefinite financial liabilities. Compelled to meet the demands of a forward Imperial frontier policy and the exigencies of consequent Imperial defence, and borrowing for commercial enterprises, often undertaken in consequence of the pressure of English commercial classes, the Indian Government had little money to spare with all its increase of taxation for purposes of national education.

Witness continued: Whereas the capacity of the country to bear increased burdens is growing perceptibly less, our expenditure under the existing conditions of administration is rising higher and higher, necessitating a heavy incidence of taxation, exhausting all our fiscal reserves, and, what is still more alarming, thrusting on our hands expanding responsibilities.

Referring to the Mutiny, witness said:—The cloud of distrust, suspicion, and prejudice then raised still hangs over the country, and casts its blighting shadow over more or less the whole of our Indian finance. In respect of Military Expenditure—so too in regard to the extended employment of natives in the higher branches of the Civil and Military Services of the Crown—the effects of the Mutiny are still broadly visible.

By the Chairmain: Indians get only the wages of labour. All the profits that are made are taken out of the country.

Would you have gone without railroads all this time?—I am not quite so sweeping. I do not mean the railways themselves, but the manner in which they are going in for more and more railways, and the exploitation of the indigo, tea, cofee, and other plantations. The free trade policy which has been forced upon us has destroyed our industies that previously existed; and thrown all the people on the one resource of agriculture.

Do you consider it a great drawback in the development of Indian resources that a very large tea trade has been established, going far to put India in the place of which China formerly occupied?—The profits all go to Europeans. If I had property myself I would rather allow it to remain as it is than permit somebody else to use it and take away the profits.

I think you said that railroads should only be executed out of the surplus of revenue. That would mean that India would have no railways?—Yes, but the main trunk lines would have been constructed. I look on the motive power which impels the whole thing. No Viceroy ever goes out to India without a body of merchants saying to him, "You must do more." There is a feeling that these railways are constructed in the interests of the English commercial classes.

At the present moment the surplus revenue is not very large. You would, therefore, practically put an end to railroad extension?—They might make economies, and thus have a larger margin.

Sir William Wedderburn: They need not have expeditions to Chitral. They might very well dispense with them.

The Chairman: Will you tell us how the making of railroads has retarded material progress?—The free-trade policy which has been thrust on the country has killed all our industries. No colony has accepted this policy. The result is our people are growing poorer and poorer because they are thrust back on agriculture.

But the opening of fresh trades must have the opposite effect, must it not?—We only get the wages. Everything else goes out of the country.

But if there are too many on the land, surely opening fresh trades and thereby finding fresh employment should tend to relieve it?—That is true so far as it goes.

When you get an enormous new trade like that of tea, there is a tendency in that direction, is there not?—Economically, I must admit there is a tendency in that direction.

So any development of Indian resources that gives employment has a tendency to relieve the glut?—Yes, but these men were already employed beforehand.

But you have just told us there are too many on the land?—Because our industries have been killed.

But the creation of other industries tends to redress the balance?—That is true, but should never have forced this free-trade upon us and killed our industries in the first instance.

Then your remedy is protection?—Yes, India needs protection very badly.

Is that Indian opinion in general?—So far as I know that is a very general feeling, just as in the Colonies.

Witness continued: I will give an illustration. It is like a house in which there is only one person, the tenant. There are a number of good things of which the person cannot take any advantage. Other people come and take advantage of them.

The Chairman: They buy them?—They say they buy them.

A price is paid?—A very inadequate one.

The railroads, for example, cost money to make. If England sends over £500,000 of rails for the railways she buys a certain share of the proceeds. That is not taking out of the Indian house things without paying for them?—Not without paying, but the profits are all taken.

Then there are other resources?—The natural resources are our own. The land and everything are ours.

But you could subscribe to these railroads and find capital for them?—They would only be too glad if you would pour out your accumulated wealth?—There is not much accumulated wealth.

In further examination witness urged that whereas the capacity of the country to bear taxation was perceptibly growing less, the expenditure was growing higher.

The Chairman: I think that the evidence placed before us has shown that apart from the increase of taxation revenue has grown. That does not mean that the capacity is "perceptibly" growing less. On the contrary, it is "perceptibly" growing greater?—My view is that the people are growing less prosperous. Government themselves have admitted that it is not possible to impose extra burdens on the people.

Witness entered at great length into the question of Military expenditure. The present organization rests practically on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1859, that the proportion of Native to European troops should be as two to one. But the suggestion of the same Commission in the case of Bombay and Madras, the proportion be as three to one, had been ignored. The result is an excess force of about 11,000 British troops, involving a burden of 1½ crores, to say nothing of the increase of 1885.

Sir James Peile: You know Lord Ripon told us that his Government had carefully considered the question, and had come to the conclusion that the proportion of two to one was the minimum proportion. Would you not trust Lord Ripon in this matter?—It is a difficult question to answer in that way. I attach more importance to the enquiry of the Royal Commission.

Continuing, witness pointed out that the Indian army is always practically on a war footing. India alone keeps up armies on a war footing in time of peace, and has to pay a heavy penalty, getting no commensurate return for the money she spends. A strong effort should be made to organise a large effective reserve of the Native army with the object of reducing the pence strength.

On Tuesday April 13 the examination of Mr. Gokhale was concluded.

Witness was here examined at considerable length by Sir James Peile on the question of the extent to which the present famine threw light on the condition of the people of India. In 1876-77, it was, he urged, only after the second year of famine, that the people succumbed in large numbers, or went on relief.

Sir James Peile: Supposing the condition of admittance to the relief works, and the pay on the works in this famine, were more liberal than in 1876-77, would not that attract a larger number of people?—I don't think the conditions are more liberal than in 1876-77.

I am told they are?—That is the official view. Our complaint is that the famine relief workers get very insufficient wages.

Sir James Peile: You say people have no resources Are you aware of what happened in the last famine, when silver ornaments of immense value were sent down to the Mint to be coined?—I am not speaking about silver ornaments. Every woman in India feels that she must have a certain minimum of silver ornaments. It is almost as necessary as the breath of life.

Don't they use that accumulation in time of famine?—In the last resource.

Then it is a resource?—Yes.

To sum up, it seems to me you must modify your statement that the bulk of the people have no resources?—I don't think so.

In spite of their having all these ornaments?—The question is whether the resources are increasing or decreasing.

I think I have shown two points—(1) that an enormous proportion of the agricultural population do not go on relief at all, and (2) that they possess considerable funds in the shape of ornaments which they can coin when famine attacks them. With these two points in view, should you not greatly modify your statement that the bulk of the people have no resources, and fall down at once when attacked by famine?—They have comparatively no resources.

That will do.

Coming to the question of the Services, witness protested against the practical monopoly of the higher branches by Europeans. This was not represented by salaries only, but by heavy pension and furlough barges; there was, moreover, a moral evil, which, if anything, was even greater.

A kind of dwarfing or stunting of the Indian race is going on under the present system. We must live all the days of our life in an atmosphere of inferiority, and the tallest of us must bend in order that the exigencies of the existing system may be satisfied. The upward impulse, if I may use such an expression, which every school-boy at Eton or Harrow may feel that he may one day be a Gladstone, a Nelson, or a Wellington, and which may draw forth the best efforts of which he is capable—that is denied to us. The full height to which our manhood is capable of rising can never be reached by us under the present system. The moral elevation which every self-governing people feel cannot be felt by us. Our administrative and military talents must gradually disappear owing to sheer disuse, till at last our lot, as hewers of wood and drawers of water in our own country, is stereotyped.

Witness protested against the exchange compensation allowance, and the meagreness of Government assistance to public education.

Witness urged that in future all Government expenditure on railways, direct or indirect, should be out of surplus revenue only; adding a new programme costing 28 crores of rupees has just been announced, and a private letter which I received from India by the last mail says that it has been sanctioned in spite of the protest of the Finance Minister—Sir James Westland. When one remembers that the condition of Indian finance is at present most depressed, that all really important lines have been already constructed, and that many of the most pressing needs of the country—such as education—receive no attention from the Government on the ground of the poverty of its exchequer, one cannot help thinking bitterly of this reckless profusion of Government in the matter of railway construction, especially as the Indian people feel that this construction is undertaken principally in the interests of the English commercial and moneyed classes, and that it assists in the further exploitation of our resources.

The Chairman: Would you really impress it upon the Commission that the Secretary of State for India has undertaken these railroads principally in the interests of the English commercial classes? Is that a direct charge?—That is the impression in India. There is no feeling in India that there should be railways.

Witness then went at some length into the question of the famine insurance fund. He said I now come to a criticism of the Civil Departments of my Presidency. The total charge under the head of General Administration in 1884-85 was about 12½ lakhs of rupees. In 1894-95 it was over 14½ lakhs. A large part of the increase is due to exchange compensation allowance. About half a lakh is due to the transfer of the charges of the Inspector General of Jails, Registration and Stamps to this head. The increase in the Civil Secretariat is striking, being about 50,000 rupees. The expenses of the staff and household of the Governor have also increased from 86,000 rupees to over one lakh. It has long been felt that the Bombay expenditure under both these heads is on an extravagant scale. In Madras they manage things much cheaper. Madras is a larger Presidency than Bombay, and yet in 1894-95 its Civil Secretariat expenditure was only 393,400 rupees as against 414,000 rupees for Bombay. Similarly, the staff and household expenditure in Madras in that year was 46,000 rupees, as against 107,000 rupees for Bombay. On this point I would suggest that the staff and household allowance in Bombay should be commuted into a lump sum of about 60,000 rupees a year. The intermediate supervising staff of Commissioners of Divisions also comes under this head. Its cost in 1894-95 was over 3½ lakhs. This item of expenditure is very heavy and a perfectly needless drain upon the revenues. This institution of the Commissioners introduces an unnecessary step between the District and the head-quarters of Government, causes culpable delay in the speed of despatch of public business, and is opposed to the proper efficiency of the District Government. The Commissionership of the Central Division was moreover created twenty years ago in consequence of the pressure of famine, and it ought to have been abolished as soon as the pressure had disappeared. The charges under the head of Land Revenue Administration are about 65 lakhs, and have for some years past been more or less steady. In the Presidency proper, there are twelve senior and nine junior Collectors, with 41 Assistant Collectors. There is, besides, a large number of supernumeraries. Thus there are about 50 Deputy Collectors and a large number of Mamlatdars. Now for each Taluka, on an average, each District has one Collector, 2 Assistant Collectors, one or two supernumeraries, and two Deputy Collectors, with a Mamlatdar for each Taluka.

When the Revenue Department was first organised, the other departments of the State were not formed, and the Revenue officers were the only officers whom Government could regard as its principal executive officers. Collectors, therefore, found it almost impossible to conduct their duties efficiently, and their staff had to be strengthened by the addition of Assistant Collectors. But during the last few years, most of the other departments have been fully organised, and each department has now its special staff of administrative and executive officers. Under these altered circumstances, therefore, there no longer exists the necessity of maintaining the staff of Assistant Collectors under the District Revenue officer, except so far as the necessary provision of training some few covenanted civilians for district work might require. For this purpose, one, instead of two or three—the present number of assistants—would be more than sufficient. This change, with no affection to the efficiency in the slightest, will relieve the State of a needless and costly burden. The District in India is the proper unit of administration, the Collector being the chief representative of Government in the District. The present scheme of District Administration, however, is radically defective, and entails a large waste of public money. The great multiplication of Central Departments, which has taken place in recent years, has, while imposing a heavy strain on the finances, considerably weakened the position of the Collector, and the machinery of administration has, in consequence, become much more vexatious to the people than it was before. The great fault of the existing system is that the number of inspecting, controlling, and supervising officers is wholly out of all proportion to the number of real workers. Government in all its departments, fixes the salaries of its officers high enough to show that it trusts these officers, and expects from them energetic and conscientious work; but after showing this mark of confidence, it imposes check upon check as if no officer could be trusted to do his duties. Perhaps such a state of things was inevitable in the early days of British rule, when everything had to be properly organized and various administrative reforms had to be carried out. But now that things have settled themselves, and most of the work done is comparatively of a routine character, it is a sheer waste of public money to maintain such a system of checks and over-centralization. I have already spoken of the Divisional Commissioners, who are at present only a fifth wheel to the coach. In the North-West Provinces, Punjab and Bengal, there are, besides the Commissioners of Divisions, Revenue Boards of two or three members. This double or treble machinery serves no useful purpose beyond a nominal but very often vexatious check. It may be admitted that some check is necessary, but too much check defeats itself by becoming either vexatious or nominal, or both. What is wanted is a check more real, by its being more on the spot. The District being a unit of administration the Collector's position should be that of the President of an Executive Board, consisting of his Revenue, Police, Forest, Public Works, Medical and Educational Assistants sitting together, each in charge of his own department, but taking counsel in larger matters with the heads of the other departments under the general advice of the Collector-President. To this official Board, the Chairman of the District and Municipal Boards may be joined as non-official representatives. These ten members, thus sitting together, and representing as many departments, would form the best check on each individual department. With such a self-adjusting, simple and effective system might be dispensed with, to the great relief of the people and of the finances of the Presidency. The commission adjourned for the holidays.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE TIMES.

THE CONCERT'S EASTERN POLICY.

Words, words, words! *Hamlet.*

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Have a care your bills be not stolen! *Much Ado About Nothing.*

THE TORY PROGRAMME.

Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind. *Hamlet.*

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We do it wrong, being so majestical,
To offer it the show of violence,
For it is as the air invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious mockery. *Hamlet.*

MR. T. G. BOWLES.

I lack advancement. *Hamlet.*

THE POWERS: A PROPHECY.

The Princes orgulous, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments of
cruel war. *Troilus and Cressida.*

JOHN BULL AND THE GOVERNMENT.

I eat the air, promise-crammed! *Hamlet.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Planter* says:—"The broken-winded horse is often a great trouble to planters and those whose business renders it necessary for them to ride long distances. I was talking to one of our Calcutta experts in horse flesh the other day, and he told me that in his career he had been to Norway, and that it was the pride of the Norwegian that the country did not possess a single broken-winded animal, a fact which he accounted for by the statement that a bucket of water is always placed within reach of a horse when he is feeding, so that the animal alternately takes a mouthful of hay or whatever else he is feeding on, and a sip of water."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been field, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th April 1897:—

Roland H. Gabagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gabagan & Co., engineers, of 271, Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved fibre extracting machine.

Amended application—See No. 52 of 1897.

John Alston Hart, engineer, of Higher bank, Adelaide terrace, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for ventilating and for purifying, humidifying, and otherwise conditioning air.

Frank Edmund Winsland, tea planter, Joyhing, North Lakhimpur, Assam, for improvements in tea dryers.

Amended application—See No. 55 of 1897.

The Publishing, Advertising, and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40, King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in apparatus for making paper or other tubes.

Richard Stuchbow, master-painter, of 42, Grabowstrasse, Eberwalde, in the Kingdom of Prussia, for improvements in and relating to boots and shoes.

Alice Louisa Potter, of Neptune street, Saint Kilda, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved composition for branding sheep, fabrics such as wool bales and the like, and applicable as a damp resisting paint.

Hermann Briesemeister, tailor, of 24, Goltzstrasse, Berlin, W., in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in stoves.

Henry Petterson, jute broker, of No. 4, Commercial buildings, Calcutta, for improvements in loom pickers.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

William Alexander Willock, of the Indian Civil Service, Collector of the Vizagapatam district, Madras Presidency, for an improvement in the manufacture of bay salt. (Specification filed 14th April 1897.)

Alexander Hill Moyes, of Ogden, in the county of Weber, and territory of Utah, United States of America, for improvements in automatic fluid pressure brakes. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

William Silver, engineer, of Tamworth, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in car couplings. (Specification filed 20th April 1897.)

William Bull, civil engineer, Calcutta, for improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles. (Specification filed 13th April 1897.)

Granger Farwell, of No. 215, Dearborn street, Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, in the United States of America, for improvements in type-writing machines. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

Samuel Holt Sharp, lithographic printer, of Grove works, Claypit lane, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in machinery of apparatus for producing patterns or designs on textile and felted fabrics and the like. (Specification filed 20th April 1897.)

Alfred George Browning, gas engineer, of Flexton, near Manchester, and William Wild Churchill, shipper, of Manchester, aforesaid, for improvements in spraying apparatus for humidifying air. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

Montague Herbert Churchill Shann and Richard Ernest Churchill Shann, both engineers, of 18, Aldgate Avenue, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or relating to the bending or setting of ship frames. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

Visvambha Natha, assistant engineer, Punjab Provincial Works, Lahore, for a country oil lamp. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

Visvambha Natha, assistant engineer, Punjab Provincial Works, Lahore, for a cheap water heater. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

Franz Joachim Alexander Kindermann, engineer, of Queen street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in and connected with the driving mechanism of bicycles and the like machines. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

Emile Stern, civil engineer, of 3 *bis* rue d'Athenes, Paris, for apparatus for closing vessels and charging them with liquefied or compressed gases. (Specification filed 20th April 1897.)

James Mark Barr and Charles Edmund Stanley Phillips, electrical engineers, both of Castle house, Shooters hill, in the county of Kent, for an improvement in telegraph cables and their connections. (Specification filed 14th April 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuances of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

William Lindsay Henderson, engineer, of Khangaum, West Berar, and Fredrick Walter Shallis, engineer, of 9, Marine street, Bombay, for an improved beater cotton gin. (From 27th April 1897 to 27th April 1898.)

Henry Thompson, engineer, of Trinity street, Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf. (From 17th April 1897 to 17th April 1898.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April 1897 to 25th April 1898.)

Charles Joseph Van Depoele, electrician, of No. 57, Center street, in the city of Lynn, county of Essex and state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator-bushes for use with dynamo-electric generators and electro-dynamic motors. (From 10th July 1897 to 10th July 1898.)

Samuel Telford Dutton, civil engineer, of Marl Bank, in the city of Worcester, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates, and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27th January 1898 to 27th January 1899.)

Alexander Dunbar, barrister-at-law, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of casks, barrels and the like. (From 17th April 1897 to 17th April 1898.)

George Perfect, of Bahraunghat, Oudh, for improvements in sugarcane crushing mill rollers. (From 17th April 1897 to 17th April 1898.)

The Central Cyclone Company, Ld., of 9 and 11, Fenchurch avenue, London, for improvements in and relating to apparatus for pulverizing or disintegrating grain and other dry substances. (From 29th April 1897 to 29th April 1898.)

Robert Bell, doctor of medicine and a fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of 29, Lynedoch street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, for improvements in the means and apparatus for heating and ventilating railway carriages and other places. (From 25th April 1897 to 25th April 1898.)

Silvanus Phillips Thompson, doctor of science, of the Technical College, Finsbury, London, for improvements in means for use in or in connection with the conveyance of varying electric impulses applicable to electric signalling for telegraphic, telephonic or other purposes. (From 25th April 1897 to 25th April 1898.)

Alfred Addision Blendy, M.D., of 66, Netherwood Road, West Kensington, London, for improvements in the combination and treatment of certain materials for the production of substances as a substitute for India rubber and leather, and for other substances and purposes for which it may be applicable. (From 19th April 1897 to 19th April 1898.)

Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of the Drosophore Company, Ld., Arcade chambers, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in air moistening and ventilating apparatus. (From 29th April 1897 to 29th April 1898.)

Gerard Beekman, gentleman, of No. 3, East 34th street, New York, United States of America, for improvements in cotton harvesting devices. (From 14th April 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited their fees, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Alfred Ernest Markwick's invention for improvements in portable drilling posts or jigs. (Specification filed 18th January 1895.)

The Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange Company's invention for improvements in automatic telephone and other electric exchanges. (Specification filed 20th January 1893.)

Robert Lindner's invention for improvements in starting-gears for compound locomotives. (Specification filed 18th January 1892.)

Philip Henry Holmes, invention for an improved electrical conductor. (Specification filed 21st January 1892.)

ON Saturday Burma became the province of a Lieutenant-Governor, but, remarks a contemporary, how many people know what is the extent of area over which Sir Frederick Fryer is called to rule? Burma, including the Shan states, is equal to all France, inluding the two Savoy provinces and the island of Corsica. Its conversion from a Chief Commissionership into a Lieutenant-Governorship adds nothing to the extent of the British Indian Empire, but places an outlying province under a stonger local control. Sir Frederick Fryer, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, has had a distinguished career of more than thirty-two years as a Settlement Officer in the Punjab, as political officer with the Quetta field force, as Superintendent of an important Feudatory State, as Chief of a division of Burma, and then of the Punjab, as Financial Commissioner in the latter province, member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and finally as Chief Commissioner of Burma. The elevation of the province to a Lieutenant-Governorship, while a fitting acknowledgment of Sir Frederick's services to the State, is due to the fact that that province is now felt to be a comparatively peaceful portion of the British Empire, and entitled to the full advantages of responsible local rule. The conversion of Burma from a condition of constant strife into a peaceful province in the ten years is an achievement of which any Government may well be proud.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Capt G S Thomson, M B, M C H, I M S (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of Surg-Capt W E Hardy, A M S, are placed temporarily at

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

DURING the Bosnian occupation Campaign some detachments spent the whole winter in earth or snow huts. In some cases they even heated them in a primitive fashion, stove-pipes for carrying off the smoke being improvised by means of empty tins, which had contained preserved provisions, and which were inserted one into the other so as to form a tube. Since then portable tents were introduced, and in order to try how far these could be rendered comfortable in winter by heating appliances of the men's own devising, all commanders of army corps were directed to cause some detachments, during the winter marching practice and manœuvres, to camp out overnight, it being left to the men's ingenuity to provide means for keeping out the cold from their tents as best they could. Two instances are quoted. In the first case a rifle battalion camped out on a snow-covered field. The tent-sheets carried by the men were made up into a number of small tents, to accommodate five men and upwards, and also two large ones. The sky was bright, but there was a cold cutting wind blowing, and some fine snow was drifting before it. The temperature fell from 25 deg. Fahr. towards night to 14 deg. before sunrise. The ground was covered a foot deep with snow, under which the ground was frozen to a depth of 20 inches. The men, in the first place, cleared away the snow, which was made up into a snow-wall all round. Some of the sections also dug up the ground to a depth of 20 inches, and it subsequently appeared that the lower the tent was sunk the better was the cold kept out. The tent was then erected and its base covered with snow. Heating by means of stoves constructed outside, and from which the heat was introduced into the tent by means of pipes improvised with old tins, was successful; but the tents were filled with smoke, and the men took refuge at the camp fires outside to warm themselves, and then returned and tried to keep each other warm by lying closely packed on a thick litter of straw.

In any future war, the army that is sufficiently well-trained to execute a night march and concentrate under cover of darkness near the enemy's camp or position, will hold a trump card that is worth thousands of men. With our small army, therefore, it is more than ever necessary that training in this part of a soldier's career should be thorough. There is no portion of the whole science and art of war that requires more practice, especially among the officers and N.C.O.s, than night marching with the aid of the compass or stars, and the darker the night selected for the exercise the more valuable is the experience gained. Night marches are, it is true, seldom undertaken, for they are most fatiguing and accompanied by great risks; but at times they are absolutely necessary for the object to be gained, and as the undertaking is one of the most difficult, both officers and men should be thoroughly trained in its requirements during peace manœuvres. Winter, autumn, and spring nights are really the best for training, for although the weather may be inclement and the roads or country traversed bad-going, the difficulties of a march in the dark are far more realised than during the summer. Practice and only practice in the various ways of using a compass at night is what is required, and every officer should be trained until he is quite confident that he is capable of leading a point on a dark night. When several bearings have to be traversed, owing to the position not being approachable in a direct line delay may be caused in having to reset the indicator of the compass if one is used, and to do this properly a light is required.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* writes very plainly in regard to the refusal by the Reichstag of the naval credits demanded by Admiral Holtmann, and makes a very sarcastic attack upon Dr. Lieber and his fellow deputies, who are pronounced to be "naval experts" of the first water. The truth is that, philosophically minded as are German professors, the philosophy of naval history and maritime conditions is wholly unfamiliar to them, while it has as yet had quite the smallest influence upon the average deputy and his constituents. Years ago Deputy von Koszielski was nicknamed "Admiralski," and the *Heeres Zeitung* suggests that his successors should be known as "Admiralericke." Our contemporary is particularly angry that it should have been pointed out that the Ersatz Leipzig, now in hand, costs 93 per cent. more than the Leipzig of 1875. The criticism, however, has this value, that it shows how little the new ships are built to replace the old, and that the magic word "Ersatz" suggests a fiction. In short, the proposed new fleet is quite different in components and character from that which now exists.

The Italian grand manœuvres will take place in September next in the region between the river Adige and the Chiese. Five divisions of infantry and one of cavalry will take part.

The Austrian grand autumn manœuvres will this year be carried out by four army corps. The 1st (Cracow) and the 2nd (Vienna) Corps will operate against the 4th (Budapest) and the 5th (Pressburg). The locality is not stated.

The Russian battleship Sissiol Veliky, on board which the terrible disaster occured off Canea, reached Toulon some days ago, and is to be repaired at La Seyne. The injured men had been landed at Volo, with one exception, who was carried to the French naval hospital on the arrival of the ship. Lieutenant Martinoff, Russian Naval Attache in Paris, was at the port to receive her, and the Russian Consul also went on board conveying to the commander the good wishes of the inhabitants of Toulon for the rapid recovery of the injured. An inquiry was opened as to the cause of the disaster before a special Commission composed of M Keittritz, of the Russian department of naval law, Colonel Brinck, Assistant Director of Artillery at the Russian Admiralty, and Lieut-Colonel Ivanoff. In order to pass the canal to La Seyne the Sissoi Veliky had to send her munitions and other movables ashore. The inquiry was to be continued at the yard. Those who were present at the accident are on board.

Some time ago we gave our readers an account of a serious grievance of French Lieutenants on the Active List. That category of service, which was known as the "cadre de residence fixe," was suppressed in virtue of the law of June 10, 1896, with the result that the Lieutenants who were enjoying snug billets ashore were at once reintegrated in the general roster of the Lieutenants who were and had been serving afloat, the seniority of the shore officers counting from the date of their promotion, so that they enjoyed exactly the same right to further promotion—which they had renounced—as the officers who had made their time at sea. This appeared to be a crying injustice, and a Lieutenant of the Navy accordingly took up the cause of himself and his comrades and brought the grievance before the Council of State. State-Councillor Jagerschmidt had accordingly investigated the matter, but has rejected the appeal, basing his decision upon the bare fact that, inasmuch as the law of last June takes no account of the Lieutenants "en residence fixe," nor of the decree of 1890 which organised their state, that decree is null and void in all its parts. French Lieutenants, like our own Service, may be described as the backbone of the Service, and we sincerely sympathise with them in the great injustice they suffer. The new arrangement does not bring satisfaction to the shore-going officers, for they had elected thus to serve, and their limit of age is reduced to that of the other Lieutenants, *i.e.*, fifty-three instead of fifty-eight, and some of them have already appealed against the sudden retirement that results. As Lieutenant Duboc says in the *Yacht*, it must be said to see an organic decree which has been in force for thirty-six years abrogated as a blow in contempt of acquired rights, and for the single reason that legislators neglected, in regard to this particular class of officers, to take the temporary measures which in such cases are imposed.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

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Professor of Chemistry.

Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

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Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
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And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club. Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

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THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS DAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Extra Pale Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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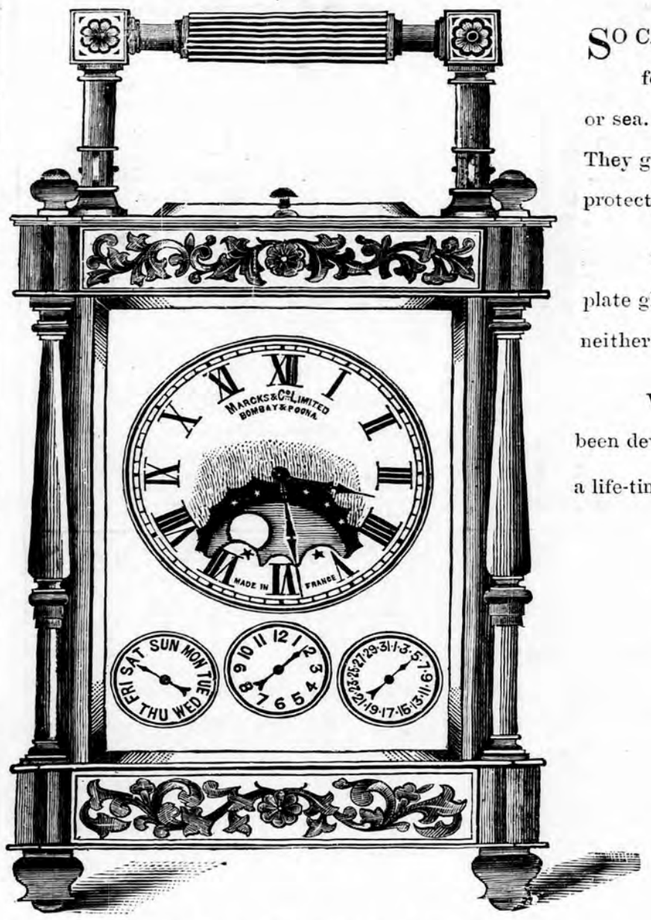

The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement ; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

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"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
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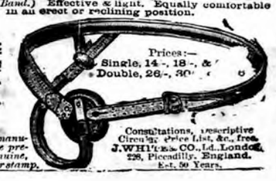

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